

STRUCK OFF AT RANDOM

COMMENT ON VARIETY OF TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

**Perry Belmont and Publicity—Why Defaulter Morse Receives Gentle Treatment in Jail—Anti-Trust Laws Effective Against Unions, Capitalist Mergers Remain Intact.**

For a great military strategist the Kaiser must be gnashing his teeth at his policemen for having allowed themselves to be out-generated, out-manoeuvred and out-strategized by the Socialist and Radical demonstrators in favor of universal suffrage in Prussia. They led the police to think they were going to demonstrate in Treptow Park, outside of the city, and, while the police concentrated in and around the park, the demonstration took place in the heart of Berlin. Then, when the police rushed into Berlin, a powerful demonstration was held in Treptow Park. This is good drill.

The venerable John Bigelow has a column-long letter in the New York "Times" protesting against the Rockefeller Foundation bill, which is too long just by about one half. Indeed the Rockefeller scheme substitutes an almoner for the Constitution. So far so good, and would that Mr. Bigelow had stopped there. Unfortunately he does not. He recommends to Rockefeller that he use the wealth, which seems to burden him, to pay up the United States debt, and, among the advantages to be derived from that he claims would be to "put an end to the war which has been waging for one or two generations in this country between capital and labor." How? That is left undecided. Indeed it would be a hard matter to explain how wage slavery is to be ended and, with it the class struggle, by removing from the Rockefeller class the burden of taxation involved in a National Debt.

It must be admitted that the delay by Congress in acting upon the bill that is being pushed by Perry Belmont, head of the National Campaign Publicity Organization, is, as Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio writes, a thing "greatly to be regretted." Aye, it is to be regretted that Congress has not the spunk to say to Mr. Belmont: "Dear Sir: If you really think that publicity is such a good thing, why do not you and your Committee set us the example by giving publicity to your business methods? Just go ahead. Publish your doings. If you find the consequences beneficial to your health, we shall only be too glad to take a dose of them pills ourselves. But, Perry, not before. Yours with distinguished consideration, etc., etc."

An interesting passage in the biography of the late Thomas Collier Platt, as given in the New York "Sun" of the 7th of this month, is this: "Mr. Platt's father was a rigid church man of the older type. 'I had such a surfeit of churchgoing in my youth,' Thomas C. Platt once said, 'that if it could be averaged up and spread out it would do for all my life.' But with his entry into business life the son became a deacon in the Presbyterian church, and also sang in the choir. His name throughout his county then was 'Deacon Platt.'"

Those who have wondered how it is that the defaulting banker Charles F. Morse has been and is still treated so leniently should wonder no longer. W. C. Reid of Boston, Atlanta dispatches of the 7th of this month state, declares that "if Morse were to tell all he knows about the panic that resulted in his downfall, there are at least ten prominent financiers in New York who would at once buy tickets for trips of indefinite duration in foreign lands." Which is saying a good deal less than the New York Grand Jury of a few years ago said in their presentment: "If we were to find true bills of indictment against the insurance officials there would hardly be any head of the leading financial institutions of the State that should not be likewise indicted."

"An obsolete state law" is the term applied in the Socialist party paper "The Call" of the 6th of this month to the Pennsylvania law "requiring the names of the editor and publisher of all papers to be run at the head of the editorial column," and for the violation of which a number of persons engaged on the New Castle S. P. paper "Free Press" and its so-called I. W. W. ally "Solidarity" were

arrested. Not less than six Pennsylvania papers—the Philadelphia "Inquirer," the Philadelphia "Press," the Pittsburgh "Dispatch," the Wilkes-Barre "Record," the Philadelphia "Evening Bulletin" and the Philadelphia "Times"—happen to lie on this desk, each being testimony to the "obsolescence" of the law BY RELIGIOUS COMPLIANCE THEREWITH. Any wonder that the S. P. organizers who derive their "facts" from the reckless columns of the S. P. press are laughed at by every thinking person who hears them spout? Any wonder the S. P. is a "hissing and a byword"?

The report of the performances in the Maryland Legislature at Annapolis on March 1 when, by a vote of 67 to 24, the House threw out indefinitely all further consideration of the bill to extend the suffrage to women, is of a nature to cause one to wonder whether Annapolis is located on Lake Constance, and whether we have gone back even of the 18th Century. At the Council of Constance, held in 1414, the question was seriously debated whether woman had a soul. The affirmative was carried by a slim majority. The issue seems to have re-risen, and the negative is having its way to the orchestration of biblical quotations. The only thing missing at the Annapolis exhibition was a sermon by Cardinal Gibbons warning the legislators that, if they acknowledged woman's rights, the Lord would cause the Severn to rise and inundate the city as, according to the Cardinal, the Lord caused the Seine to rise and inundate Paris on account of the French Government's having secularized the church property.

The A. F. of L. has issued a 70-page book on "Industrial Education." An accompanying letter from "Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor," conveys the information that the book "is listed at 25 cents per copy, \$2.00 per dozen (not baker's dozen), or \$15.00 per hundred." A 45 minutes' examination of its contents warrants the opinion that the book should be listed at 15 cents per bushel, generous measure.

Be not ye evil-thinking; let us think the best of others.

In its issue of the 9th of this month the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" had this editorial paragraph:

"The leading categories of Labor who ventured to display their lack of solidarity in the great Philadelphia war between Labor and Capital were the composers and waiters. History repeated itself. Also at the Paris Commune did two trades distinguish themselves by their conduct—the composers and waiters."

The Daily People editorial of the very morning preceding the evening when the "Volkszeitung" Jonas-Schleuterite penned the above lines, the editorial of March 8, entitled "Some More Flashes From the Bonfire of the Philadelphia Strike," contained this passage:

"The Union printers decided not to walk out, neither did any but very few of the waiters respond.—A flash that throws into relief the motto 'History repeats itself.' When the Paris Commune was butchered out of existence all the trades were crippled, except two,—the trade of composers and the trade of waiters."

Did the "Volkszeitung" simply steal, plagiarize, and lift from the Daily People without giving it credit, in approved S. P. journalistic and oratorical style? To think so would be to think evil. Let's conclude the Jonas-Schleuter Timbuctoos have given up the superstition that they can teach the S. L. P., and have started to learn from it.

While the Anti-Trust law is merrily being enforced against the Unions, merrily do the mergers continue among railroads, banks, factories, etc. Now it is the Comstock mines that are to be merged, and the plan is publicly announced. "Laws," the old saying is, "are cobwebs to catch flies, but through which big bugs tear with impunity."

The Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association answers the question, Why do women want the ballot?, in these touchingly terse sentences:

"Being 21 years old, we object to being classed with minors.

"Born in America and loyal to her institutions, we protest against being made perpetual aliens.

"Being obedient to law, we protest against the statute which classifies us with the convict and makes the pardoned criminal our political superior.

"Being sane, we object to being classed

SOME MORE FLASHES FROM THE PHILADELPHIA STRIKE

The fourth week of the strike against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company opens with the bonfire in still brighter blaze, and throwing up new tongues of flame that flash new light into dark corners.

The cry for a "straight Labor Party" is going up from all parts among the Philadelphia Unions.—By the light of this flash two figures are seen. One is the figure of Samuel Gompers, the father, or echoer of the dogma that "the economic organization, 'pure and simply' economic, is all-sufficient to meet all the demands of Labor." Like the hen that hatched out ducks' eggs, Mr. Gompers may be seen by the light of this flash clucking nervously on the banks of the waters into which his ducklings are threatening to plunge. The other figure is Mr. A. M. Simons, the bull in the Socialist party china shop who declared last November 19th that his party "has become a hissing and a byword with the wageworkers of America." By the light of this flash from the Philadelphia bonfire Simple Simons may be seen making faces at his partymen who jumped on him for telling the truth. He may be seen (and heard too) saying: "If our party did not, as The People so often declared, prostitute itself to the labor fakirs of the A. F. of L., would the rank and file of that body ignore us and propose starting a party of their own?"

Pratt and Murphy are beginning to account for the comparatively small response their call for a general strike has met by the theory that "there are too many unorganized workers."—Blinding is the luminousness of this flash. It should be enough to bring home to every A. F. of Hellite the near-sightedness of their policy of making admission to their bodies difficult. Improved machinery

with the lunatic.

"Possessed of an average amount of intelligence, we protest against legal classification with the idiot.

"We married women want to own our own clothes.

"We married bread winners want to own our own earnings.

"We mothers want an equal partnership in our children."

The answers are all the more pathetic seeing they show the women's suffrage question to be an aspiration which, ignoring as it does the class struggle, throttles itself in the navel string of its own origin.

Simultaneously with the announcement from headquarters that Miss Anne Morgan's Brooklyn Navy Yard restaurant established for the purpose of "giving the workmen good midday meals at low price" is in no danger of quitting, comes the report that the men are being put upon a new time-keeping system, introduced by a private firm which has promised the Government for the sum of \$25,000 to put the Yard upon a "more economical basis." National employer or private employer, under capitalism all "philanthropies" only pave the way for intensified exploitation.

Philander C. Knox, Jr., the son of the Federal Secretary of State who is figuring in an elopement match and has on that account been spurned by his father, has taken the first effective step to be reconciled with his "aristocratic" parent. The young man indignantly "rejects the charge" that his young bride was a shop girl. In rebuttal he says: "She never worked in her life." Now the path is clear for a family reconciliation in the Knox family.

New Yorkers who value their health would do well to steer clear of all drugstores in the future. The drug clerks have organized into a union whose principles are "not to better conditions by strikes or threats" but to "secure increased pay and shorter hours through co-operation"—with the employers, forsooth. Men who can organize upon such a principle are quite capable of compounding prescriptions upon the principle that levers are to be cured not by niter and quinine, but through co-operation with mummy dust and granulated guinea-pigs' tails.

eliminates skill. That breaks down the one-time walls that protected the crafts. The Union's doors should be thrown wide open, initiation fees or no initiation fees, dues or no dues—even tho' thereby the salaries of the officers may have a smaller fund from which to draw.

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The fight in Philadelphia is between the bond holders and the stockholders. The stockholders are centered in the politicians holding the leading municipal offices and the present Board of Directors of the Company. These are pretending to be opposed to the strike but actually instigated the same for the purpose of having a good pretext to throw the Company into the hands of a receiver and cause a "reorganization," with themselves in, others out. Hence the booming of the strike by the "Evening Post" and other journals in the railroad-wrecking business. The bondholders, on the contrary, mainly represented by the Morgan Interests, have exactly opposite "interests." Hence they sent Miss Morgan and their poodle John Mitchell to Philadelphia to decry the strike.—Flash! Such is the ignoble position Gompersism has presided its "Organized Labor" into—a football for capitalist contesters, whichever of whom wins Labor comes out battered.

The "loyal" and "contented" employees took a hand in rioting against the police.

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE

CITY'S POPULATION AROUSED AGAINST TRACTION COMPANY.

A. F. of L. Unionism Cripples Strikers—Union Leaders Hesitate to Break "Contracts," Though Members Are Willing—Feeling Against Railway Corporation Makes Sympathetic Strike Possible—Lawlessness and Disorder of Police.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 10.—The general sympathetic strike has been possible because of the sentiment of the people against the Rapid Transit Company. The public is hostile to the railway corporation because (1) it refused to again sell 6 tickets for a quarter; (2) the poor accommodations they give people riding in the cars. In the morning and at night when workmen had to use the cars, they were packed in them like sardines; cars with seats for about 40 people had from 80-100 people at a time; (3) the bad treatment carmen received from officials of the company and the move to break up the carmen's union. All this raised the anger of the "sleepy" Philadelphians.

Now the company and its tools, the mayor and police director Clay, are up against the whole population. It is a surprise to hear people talk about them. There is a great agitation not only against the Rapid Transit Company, but against the whole political outfit of the old parties. The workmen are willing to nullify their "sacred" contracts with the bosses, but there are the craft union leaders who are wobbling and hesitating to call out everyone. The brewery workers, the waiters, the typesetters and other crafts are staying at work. But many unorganized workers are coming nobly to the assistance of striking carmen.

This is the time to imbue the workers with the true revolutionary spirit and to plant industrial unionism on a solid footing. Will the leading men of this strike accomplish this? It is said all the prominent organizers of the A. F. of L. will be brought here to assist the carmen and to make this general strike a success. What will they do? Play the same old tune: "Horganize!" "Horganize!" Nothing will be said to arouse the class-consciousness of the workers. Nothing will be said about establishing indus-

THE BONFIRE

AGAINST the police? Yes. A squad of colored policemen having been sent for the protection of the "loyal and contented," these received them with "a shower of broken rails and whatever other missiles they could lay hands on." They would not have colored protection.—And the flash throws a dazzling light across the cut-up, fractured, dislocated body of the otherwise Giant Labor—dislocated, fractured and cut up by cunning A. F. of L. contrivances, among which race and color hold proscription seats.

"The brewery workers did not join the strikers."—This flash acts in the double capacity of a sponge and an illuminator. The Brewery Workers is the Union that pro-A. F. of L.-ites ever cite with predilection in proof, in proof positive, in proof that is to admit of no discussion, let alone denial, that the A. F. of L. is "rapidly organizing on the Industrial System plan." The flash wipes out the bogus claim and brings out the opposite fact in all its glaringness.

"In the event of the power-house employees joining the strike Chief McLaughlin, of the Electrical Bureau, says at the order of the Mayor he will fill their places with city employees."—Humph! How that flash shoots up into the air and scatters luminous sparks by which to read the status of municipal employees of municipal plants under class rule. Under private employment they have a choice whether to become strike breakers or not. Under the municipal ownership idea, strike-breaking is part of their duty, if so ordered.

And so the bonfire continues to spew up flashes that illumine the field for miles and miles around.

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE

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Philadelphia, Pa., March 10.—It is pathetic to see the workers of Philadelphia being led like sheep into the clutches of that scab-herding concern, the A. F. of L. The city is swarmed with labor fakirs who, all of them, are very careful to say "This is the A. F. of L." They all seem to have got orders to emphasize the name.—A. F. of L.

At nine o'clock this morning the Labor Lyceum at Sixth and Brown streets, was filled with workmen, mostly from Baldwin's Locomotive Works. The chairman of the meeting told about the sick and death benefits to be got by joining the trades union; he said nothing about any well benefits. Most of the speakers were so tiresome that order was difficult to preserve, and men were continually walking in and out.

Most of the non-union shops that were reached came out, but the A. F. of L.-ized workmen are in many cases waiting for the "labor leaders" to give the word. In a statement given out, leaders of the United Brewery Workers, one of the "strongest" unions in the city, declare that the men will not join in the sympathy strike unless they are requested to do so by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

The famous "contract" keeps the Carpenters' Association of Philadelphia and Vicinity, Inc., from joining the strike. They voted against going on strike with

AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE

Reported Ended—Men Went Out on Lines of Industrial Unionism.

Sydney, N. S. W., March 12.—The strike of the northern coal miners, which has lasted since early in November, was reported to be declared off yesterday, ending the difficulties in the New South Wales coal fields. During the strike, which affected twelve thousand miners, the price of coal jumped from \$7 to \$16 a ton. The question of higher wages and better working conditions caused the trouble. Four of the strike leaders were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for "obstructing" work at the mines.

The coal miners in New Castle and Matland districts was decided on November 6, last year, to strike against the oppression of the mine owners, who are organized in a trust known as "The Vend," the term being an abbreviation of the word "vendor," which the members of this Mine Owners' Association use in their contracts with steamship companies. The Colliery Employes' Federation, which is the union controlling the northern district, decided to strike without a moment's notice. A few days later the miners in the south of the State and in the western district also struck and there wasn't a mine working in the State. Such tactics were new in strike warfare in Australian coal mining, as on previous occasions the South and West worked when the North struck. The "public" press was astounded, but the principles of the I. W. W. have taken hold of the miners here.

The North, South, and West are three different mining unions, but were recently amalgamated as the Coal and Shale Workers' Association. A "Strike Congress" was formed, composed of delegates of miners, coal handlers and wharf laborers. This was for the purpose of preventing transportation of coal and arrival of over-sea shipments.

The Congress sat in Sydney and members from New Castle came and went to give reports at mass meetings of miners on Saturday nights. The officials of the Northern Union, Bowling, Burns, and Brennan, respectively president, treasurer and secretary, were arrested, and charged with violating the Industrial Disputes Act.

The leaders were arrested on the following charge:

"That being persons of evil dispositions, not regarding the laws and statutes of this State of New South Wales, they unlawfully and wickedly did, on November 5, 1909, at New Castle in the said State, conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together to instigate persons employed in certain occupations specified in the second column of schedule 1 to the Industrial Disputes Act No. 3 of 1908."

INDUSTRIAL "RESERVE" ARMY.

The Committee on Congestion of Population, in a bulletin just issued in behalf of its agitation for spreading out the population to less thickly settled parts of the city, makes known some facts and figures on workmen's earnings and their permanency of employment. The statistics given out show that the industrial masters are careful to have always a good sized industrial reserve army on hand with which they can threaten and intimidate their employees whenever these show signs of restlessness or demand better conditions.

The bulletin announces that in September, 1908, out of 288,151 wage earners in various lines of industry 22.5% were unemployed, out of 88,069 in the building trade 33.5% were unemployed, out of 22,829 (reporting) in the clothing trade 30.4% were unemployed, out of 21,547 in the printing trade 12.7% were unemployed, out of 8,250 tobacco workers 14.2% were unemployed, out of 7,843 wood workers 21.1% were unemployed.

One hundred and ninety-two Unions in New York State reported the following per cent of unemployment for the first six months of 1909.

Group of Trades	Average % of unemployed
Building Stone	1st half 1909 34.5
Transportation	27.5
Clothing and Textiles	18.9
Metals, Machinery and Shipbuilding	18.6
Printing, Bindery, etc.	11.4
Woodworking and Furniture	16.2
Food and Liquors	10.6
Tobacco	16.0

SEVERE CONDEMNATION

COLORADO STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER SPARES NO WORDS

On Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for Primero Mine Disaster—Says Men Were Compelled to Endanger Lives—Human Beings of No Consideration

Denver, Colo., March 4.—"Against state law we know that at least two boys were employed in the mine and both lost their lives. One was 15 years old on the day of the disaster and the other was only 14. The 15-year-old boy had worked ten months in the mine. The explosion was caused by gas. When the room in which the explosion occurred is cleaned out more will be known.

"We know that the mine was sprinkled only on the day before the arrival of the state inspector. State Labor Commissioner Edwin V. Brake is about to make a report in which he also blames the company for gross negligence.

"We can prove," said Brake, "that the men working in the mine were not furnished with timbers, but were compelled to go into abandoned levels at the risk of their lives to dig out second-material. We can also show that the scales at the mine are not balanced and that wholesale robbery is practiced. We can show that the company told one miner to dig timbers out of an abandoned drift, and when he was crushed under tons of rock refused to dig him out.

"We can also show that the mining camps of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company are run as slave territory and that no regard is had for human life. They may talk about their own welfare in protecting their property, but it is the old, old story—'get the dividends.'"

"Our report will blame the Colorado Fuel and Iron company without reserve for this disaster, and accuse the company of being responsible for the loss of more than 100 lives. They are even lying about the number of lives lost in the mine, but we will be ready with a check of their report."

Governor Has Miners' Report

Governor Shafroth has received a copy of the report made by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America on the Primero disaster, in which the Colorado Fuel and Iron company is held responsible. The report also states that children under the legal age were permitted to work and were killed in the mine and that gas was so abundant as to be found bubbling through the water on the floor after the explosion.

Governor Shafroth expressed surprise at the report, and he declares the reports of all are worthy of consideration. If, after examining them, the facts warrant, he will recommend to the district attorney of that district that he look into the case, with a view to taking some action.

Lewis Makes a Decent Threat.

Cincinnati, O., March 13.—The controversy over union employees' demands for a wage increase and changed working conditions considered all this week by coal miners and operators of Ohio, Indiana, and western Pennsylvania in conference at the Sinton Hotel is now in the hands of eight men from each side. Failure to reach an agreement in the open conference or executive sessions caused the appointment of the conferees.

A vote on the miners' demands both by separate clauses and as a whole today showed every operator squarely against a single concession and every miner as squarely against any surrender of demands.

President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, who is here attending the conference, said this afternoon:

"If it comes to a strike, and it will unless we get an increase, I will tie up every bituminous mine and every hard coal mine in the United States and a part of Canada. Instead of the so-called non-union coal of West Virginia and Kentucky coming into the union territory in the event of a strike, I will tie up those mines also tighter than a drum."

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Capitalism. Spread the light!



## HERVE'S ARREST

From His Prison Cell Anti-Militarist Exposes His Bourgeois Enemies

Gustave Herve, the brilliant French Socialist and anti-militarist who was on February 23 sentenced to four years' imprisonment on charges of "inciting to murder and glorifying crime" tells the story of his case in the issue of his organ, "La Guerre Sociale," of that same date. From this it appears that Liabeuf, the man whose killing of a policeman Herve defended because of the peculiar circumstances surrounding it, was not an "Apache," as the capitalist press lyingly claimed. The Apaches of Paris are supposed to be a well-organized and murderous band of criminals. Liabeuf was not on organized Apache, nor even an isolated thug, but a sober and industrious workingman who had been hounded to desperation by the police spies of Minister Lepine. Herve says: "Together with my friend James Bonzon, whose courage and whose scorching eloquence have been of so much value to me in my struggles with the Court of Assizes, I proved conclusively in the course of the two days that Liabeuf not only was not a thug, but that he was not even an Apache; that he was a hard-working laborer, esteemed and highly thought of by all his employers; that he was condemned as a thug upon the testimony of two ignoble spies of the secret police; and that this police and judicial outrage was at the bottom of the whole tragedy of Aubrey-le-Boucher street. Now I can defy a jury to condemn him to death, or to carry out the sentence if it is imposed.

"I proved that the secret police are addicted to just this sort of outrage, and not only against honorable workmen, but against honest women of all classes. If the three bourgeois radicals Yves Guyot, Doctor Fiaux and Doctor Sicard de Plazolles—whom our grotesque district attorney took to be the head and front of Anarchy—know how to profit by the Liabeuf scandal, coming as it does within a few weeks of the scandal of the Bologne Woods, the dastardly institution of the secret police will hereafter be a lame duck.

"I proved, in addition, that the ignoble third degree, or 'tobacco cure,' is now more than ever inflicted by the cossacks of the Republic, and that Lepine's spies, despite the lying protestations of their chief, set the dogs of the police upon the track of strikers and political manifestants.

"To the face of every journalist present, to the face of every lawyer, regardless of their previous convictions, I made this triple proof, in broad day.

"It cost me four years in prison.

"That is not too dear.

"It is a simple trade accident; these are risks of the profession of publicist.

"The press is only 'free' so long as it licks the boots of the government, or at least attempts to ingratiate itself.

"But when it bites, all governments, republican as well as monarchical, try to beat in its teeth.

"The crew who convicted me last Wednesday are the intellectual brothers of those who convicted Heranger the poet, Rochefort, and Emile Zola.

"I am in good company.

"The perfect representative of all the prejudices and terrors of the petty bourgeoisie, the jury is always ready, in whatever moral or social crisis comes upon the country, to come down like an avalanche upon the scape-goat which symbolizes all they hate.

"In the eyes of our good green-grocers yesterday, I was the General Confederation of Labor incarnate, although I am not a member of it.

"I was Anarchy, and the bomb of Ravachol and that of Emile Henry.

"I was Socialism, which will one day appropriate them.

"I was the Seventeenth of the Line, the regiment whose revolt was so threatening an omen for them.

"I was the Weekly Rest Law, which has so sadly upset their habits.

"If there were any clericals among them, I was, on top of everything else, the separation of Church and State, and the expulsion of the parish.

"I have the honor of being, in the eyes of all that class which trembles for its privileges or its ease, exactly what Ferrer in Spain was to the forces of social reaction.

"These gentry who, however crammed full of prejudice they were, could no longer after my explanation fail to understand the drift of my outcry in behalf of Liabeuf, would have sentenced me as well to death, if their Code had permitted them to.

"I would have been convicted because I was Herve, just as Ferrer was shot not for participation in the Barcelona uprising, but because he was Ferrer.

"The judicial assassination of Ferrer was a piece of idiocy.

"Yesterday's conviction—due allowance

being made for the disproportion of the two events—was another.

"Four years in prison for a newspaper article against the secret police and the central brigades—the two institutions most contemned and hated by all Paris—will prove but the commencement of my rehabilitation with public opinion, to which my ideas have heretofore been presented by the capitalist press only in odious caricature.

"With me imprisoned, the 'Guerre Sociale' still remains, with its compact staff of collaborators and its fine little army of faithful readers, all ardent militants. Acquired in the person of its manager, our friend the mason's helper Auroy, whose proud yet modest attitude was well worthy of the callous-handed proletariat and of the determined and energetic Building Trades Federation, the 'Guerre Sociale' remains in the breach, intact, scatheless, its teeth stronger and sharper than ever."

### DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

Nowhere has the new life infused into the Socialist Labor Party movement by the illuminating and conclusive results of last election been shown to better advantage than last Sunday, at the Daily People's Tenth Anniversary festivities at Grand Central Palace.

An aspect of virile rejoicing sat upon the whole affair, and made it one long to be remembered.

According to the gatekeepers' records, the managers of the Palace will soon have to be building an addition to accommodate all the Daily People's friends who throng to its recurring festivals. Hardly an event goes by but the attendance goes in bounds above the previous records, and Sunday's occasion was no exception to the rule.

### PHILADELPHIA STRIKE.

(Continued from page one.)

the carmen. Over 500 members of the association voted.

Although in "sympathy" with the carmen, and those others who have gone out on a general strike, the association thought that little advantage could be gained by going out especially when they have a "satisfactory" working agreement with the master carpenters, which will be renewed May 1.

Philadelphia, March 10.—This city as the scene of further rioting by hordes of policemen armed with nightsticks to-day, as part of Mayor Reyburn's campaign to crush down the trolley-men's strike.

Relying on their constitutional right to free assembly, and ignoring a refusal by Director Clay to grant them a "permit" to hold a meeting this afternoon at the Philadelphia Ball Park, the strike leaders declared to-day that they would hold the meeting anyway, as they had been given permission to by the owners.

A crowd estimated at 10,000 persons went to the park. Loud protests of indignation were heard, however, when it became definitely known that there was to be no meeting allowed, and the masses of humanity began to congregate on Broad street for the return towards the centre of the city.

The police arrangements called for a sudden breaking up of the march, and when the leaders of the procession reached Ridge avenue, a mile from the City Hall, they found a gang of policemen stretched across the wide thoroughfare. The marchers were held up and clubbed into the side streets and the parade disorganized.

### .. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
28 City Hall Place,  
New York.

### A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

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## GIRL MECHANICS

Exploited in Machine Shops for \$3 a Week—"Fingers Smashed" Frequently

Some of the biggest plants in the city of Chicago employ women machinists. At first they were kept at lighter work. But now they are being initiated even into the functions that had taxed the powers of men. You may see them drilling holes in plates and cutting bars of iron where the sparks fell in showers of fire around them.

They stand at their machines with collars turned down and sleeves rolled up like their hardened brothers. During the day their hands are literally saturated with machine oil and covered with iron filings.

An investigation in one factory disclosed that girls receive only from \$3 to \$4.20 a week. Piece workers average at the most from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day. Three dollars a week is paid to beginners. As soon as they have become "proficient" in the work, i. e., as soon as they have learned to "speed it up," and after they have worked at the maximum week wage for a time they are placed on piece work.

One of the harvesting implement manufacturers, an electrical shop of great size and a manufacturing establishment of hardware specialties are three of the biggest exploiters of women machinists in Chicago. They exploit the bulk of the 5,000 women in the trade. Many of the machine shop girls are in their teens, but a large number of them are those who are married, but had to go to work to keep the family together.

The women learn the trade "readily," the superintendents who employ them declare—easier than men or boys. The older ones in the trade now act as teachers for the beginners. The foremen find it better to have women help women.

"They like the work," bragged a foreman of a department of fifty girls in a factory on the South Side making hardware specialties. "They are a bit nervous when they start out, as a rule, but they become 'broke in' quick—quicker than men. They don't loaf any, but put their minds to the work." A wonderful recommendation!

"Do any of them get hurt? Well, nothing serious. Some of them get a finger smashed once in a while, but nothing bad. Once they catch on they ain't tripped so easy. After they are 'broke in' there is hardly any danger of accidents among them." Getting fingers smashed "ain't serious"—when they're not your fingers.

"Of course we keep them at the lighter work as far as we can. Some of them work at the punching machines, but most of them are on the saws, the bending machines and things of that sort. We hardly ever put any of them at the planing machines of lathes.

"If you want a good piece of work to come out put a woman at it. There is something in her hands that makes those clumsy lubbers of ironwork almost talk like humans. I always put the girls at finer work. There are departments in this building run entirely by women.

"These big machines ain't the place for women." Yet they'll be put on them just as soon as it is found to "pay."

"Sacred womanhood!" What mockery capitalism has made of the words!

### INDUSTRIAL WASTE.

Socialists are accused of being fault finders; never satisfied; known as habitual attackers of law and order; constantly decrying among other things the waste of raw material incident in modern industry.

Arthur D. Little of Boston, an eminent chemical expert and "honorable" citizen, writes at length in the "Technology Review," pointing out the stupendous waste of raw material and other wastes in production, through ignorance. Such a statement is legitimate; "ignorance" is elastic. Had the distinguished gentleman attributed the cause to capitalist chaotic conditions, he, too, would be classed with the "undesirables." As the expert does not place this anarchy on the present system of society, but rather to an error in a phase of society which applied chemistry will overcome, the safety of our Capitalist Republic may continue forever and the gentleman remain a patriot.

He cries out: "When waste so obviously and easily remedied is everywhere taking heavy toll from our manufacturers, it is not surprising that in all lines of production, subtle and elusive problems present themselves, lowering our industrial efficiency. Steel rails break by thousands, trolley wires snap, boilers corrode, milk cans rust, paint fails to protect the metals underneath, cloth is stained or tendered, and unsightly bloom appears on leather."

The technical journal, "Silk," agrees with the doctor and sheds more light on waste. "We have developed great transportation systems; we handle raw ma-

## "MUCKRAKING"

A Halt Called in Magazine Exploitation of Capitalist Iniquities.

Within the past two or three years the magazines leaped to the front, largely as a result of what Teddy the Hunter, termed "muck-raking." "Muck-raking" laid bare some of the iniquities of the present social system, and furnished interesting reading. As a result of their increased circulation, due to the "muck-raking," and other means, the magazines did a land-office business in advertising, and the daily papers got envious. In time other capitalist interests also awakened to the fact, that while "muck-raking" benefited the magazines, it threw too much light upon the inside workings of "this best possible social system." A halt had to be called. It was called. The postal authorities declare that the postal deficit is largely due to the carrying of magazines at the second class rate, and a higher charge for transporting the "muck-rakers" is recommended. Now the magazines are on the defensive, frantically appealing to their readers, and publishing tables to show that not themselves, but franking privileges, and the high rates paid to the railroads for transporting the mails, are the causes of postal deficits. Perhaps in the end they will conclude that it is better to print tales of mighty hunters who go to African wilds rather than themselves taking pot shots at bigger game at home.

But it is not alone by "muck-raking" that the magazines build up their big circulations. They come pretty near to paying out all that they receive for a subscription to get the subscription. This they do in various ways, as, for instance, in premiums, in commissions to solicitors and in advertising themselves. In other words the magazines do not depend upon their own worth as the means of advancing their subscription lists. The magazine solicitor depends mainly upon the lure of the set of books you are to get for "nothing," or next to nothing, to secure your name on the contract. Of course the magazines are not in business for fun, they recoup themselves magnificently through the advertising columns. Circulation being the basis of the advertising rate the magazines cry is "Get readers! Get them, no matter how!" It was in pursuance of this policy that they exploited the rottenness of their own capitalist kindred.

How different it is with our S. L. P. press, which is here to serve a cause, to aid humanity. It does not try to wheedle its way to readers, nor to buy them. It does not gather readers to be exploited by advertisers. It has a ringing message to convey and depends upon its loyal adherents to convey the message to others in a many way, and not by cajoleries or tricks. The S. L. P. press goes on its own merits, and not on the merits of a set of dishes, a set of story books, a pillow cushion, or any such stuff of that sort. The S. L. P. press is a press conducted in a many way for many men. The propagandists of the S. L. P. press go forth as men who have a glorious message to deliver, a message that makes for a greater civilization than ever known.

material on a titanic scale; we have applied machinery to the addressing of our letters and the sticking on of stamps, but it remains true, none the less, that, with a few conspicuous exceptions, our manufacturing operations are carried forward in trustful ignorance and disregard of many factors upon which real industrial efficiency depends.

"This is shown in the stupendous waste which accompanies the first crude preparations of the raw material; it is shown in the general absence of a true material economy in the apportionment of the raw material among the different industries, and it is shown again and yet again, in the loss which attends nearly every step in the progress of the raw material towards the finished product. One needs only refer to the waste which attends lumbering, or the growing of flax for seed, the making of coke on bee hives ovens, etc.

"The absence of proper selective economy in the adaptation of raw material to use is everywhere apparent, as when our railroads use untreated ties and poles, when coal tar is burnt as fuel, crystal alum is used to purify water, or valuable publications are printed on wood pulp paper. We are still polluting our streams with wool grease and dyes. Such problems and thousands others far more complex must be solved if our industrial efficiency is to be brought up to its proper level."

How long will a system that confesses its own bankruptcy continue?

J. D. P. Brooklyn.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

## CALIFORNIA S. P. ERS

Burlesque Revolutionists Floundering Around the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, March 6.—This is a flashlight on Austin Lewis, the "prominent" lawyer, author and lecturer and member of the S. P., and on our old dear friend Schulberg. The barrister is at the present time looked upon as the highest authority within the Socialist party of 'Frisco, if not the whole of the Pacific Coast. Those who differ with him have never dared to cross swords with him in the arena of debate. Thus within the Socialist party he stands supreme. Our old friend Selig Schulberg, serves under him in the capacity of a self-appointed prime minister. Between the two, the party is being rapidly put out of commission; that is, as rapidly as that can be done.

This is an old case of repetition. Whenever an element got to the top in the S. P. here, a nucleus would form itself on the outside waiting for things to change, and then they would mostly all go back again. Then, after a while, the same old fight was fought over again. Thus the Pacific Coast Propaganda League was formed by the reverends of the party at one time, and the Marxian League at another. This latter organization was captured by the S. L. P., but nevertheless quite a number of those boys went back to their mother church, the S. P.

Now we have Schulberg and Austin on top, and the reverends are organizing on the outside. The social crusader, Stitt-Wilson, is here again, and the spiritual and divine features of S. P. Socialism will be illuminated once more in that fervent, vivid and overpowering language that only a minister of the gospel is capable of using to a large audience when talking for a collection.

Of course there are other men in the S. P. besides Schulberg and Austin Lewis. There is Costley, for instance. But then he is too busy looking after the poor. Then there is McDevitt, past candidate for Mayor. But he always was an understudy; whose services were for sale to any administration that might desire them.

Now, this union of Austin Lewis and brother Schulberg is a happy one. These perhaps never were two souls who as completely fitted each other as these two. I believe it was the Koenigsberg philosopher, Emanuel Kant, who said somewhere that: "It takes a man and a woman to make one whole." In other words,

Kaspar Schmid.

### Chorus Girls' Neat Strike

Philadelphia, March 11.—The chorus girls at the Chestnut Street Opera House won a neat little strike to-day which should serve as an object lesson to their A. F. of L.-ized brethren.

The company tried to recoup some of its business losses by docking thirty-five girls \$5.35 each for new stage shoes, which previously had been furnished free. The girls struck.

Just as the clock was striking 2 and the expectant audience began to settle down in the orchestra chairs, the spokeswoman carried this ultimatum to the management:

"There's going to be no matinee. At least not until we get our \$5.35!" Until 2:30 the management merely said, "Oh, pooh!" At 2:45 the audience began to say all manner of things in a loud voice which penetrated through the drop curtain. The chorus girls heard these and smiled gleefully. To a man they had refused to remove so much as a shirtwaist. At 2:55 the management, biting the dust bitterly, sent word that they should all get their money back "immediately after the matinee." But the girls were not to be tricked. Again they replied: "There's going to be no matinee."

At 3 o'clock a lightning calculator was called in and given hurry-up instructions by the management to count

the two must complete each other. If this is true, what a pity that these two comrades are not of opposite sexes; for they are really soul mates; of this there can be no question. Austin Lewis, as the lord of creation, that is, man, and Schulberg as the venerable mother Eve, with all of her weaknesses for temptation,—what a splendid pair!

Austin Lewis in every one of his talks expresses his hatred for A. F. of L. men. They are supposed to be a conceited, arrogant lot; a class of men with too much pride of trade about them. So Lewis just gloats over the fact that capitalist society will never be able to employ them all again. And now comes Schulberg with his almost feminine love for the "I Wunder Whats" or "I-am-a-bums," and completes the picture. What a pity that there is no I-I-I organization in San Francisco. There are a few of its friends here, the rest have gone to jail in Spokane.

I trust the reader will not gloat over these facts as that would naturally blur the picture. I have endeavored to draw this sketch as delicately as possible, in particular, since it will never do to question the pure motives of the gentlemen in question.

One more picture. Austin Lewis is delivering a series of lectures now for the S. P. His first lecture was heard on February 20th. "Socialism and Philosophy," we were informed, was the subject. He gave an illustration of how different nations approach a great question. In his talk he had the English, Germans, and French lined up before a great and mighty brick wall. The French, he said, would approach the wall with great noise and tumult; they would even poke at it with their sticks, but would finally go to sleep. Then the Germans would, in great military order, move upon the wall, and upon arriving there they would carefully examine the same. They would write learned treatises of walls in general and brickwalls in particular. They would describe their history. Then their scientists would take out single bricks, carefully analyzing them as to their molecular formation, etc., but stop there. Next the Anglo-Saxon race would advance upon this same wall, and they would get there. They would make a short halt and then say "Well, here is a bloomin' wall and we will either have to go through it or climb over it." Can it be possible that, after all, Austin Lewis is merely a conceited pup of an Englishman, or has the S. L. P. been wrong all of these years in never having discovered the alleged fact that the English are the chosen race which will lead the sons of Labor out of the wilderness?

up just how much thirty-five times \$5.35 was en bloc. At 3:08 o'clock each little girl pocketed her money. At 3:15 o'clock the curtain rose with the victorious chorus girls singing their lustiest.

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# A BLOOD-STAINED PAGE

THE PARIS COMMUNE OF '71—A FEW MAIN EVENTS FROM VICTORY TO DEFEAT

To-day the Paris Commune of 1871 appears more significant perhaps than ever, in spite of the thirty-nine years that has been paced out by time. It is a picture at once beautiful and hideous; beautiful in the ennobling ideals of the working class, hideous in the cold-blooded atrocities of the capitalist class. It is an incident in working-class history that affords a magnificent object lesson of the superior nature and courage of the French proletariat of that day as compared with the treachery, the cowardice, and the brutality of the bourgeois.

When one reviews the various events preceding the Commune, nothing but admiration can be felt for the pluck and determination of the Parisian working class. War had been declared against France by Germany, which broke out in 1870, and Paris was in a state of siege. The Empire had collapsed before the middle-class revolution of September 4, and the Republic was proclaimed. The armies of the Empire were either shut up at Metz or prisoners in Germany. All Parisian citizens capable of bearing arms were enrolled in the National Guards, of which the workers formed the great majority, and thus Paris was defended by its workers who throughout the siege had demanded the energetic continuance of the struggle. The Republican Government consisted of the deputies of the former government, but being composed almost exclusively of the capitalist class, the antagonism between the Government and the armed proletariat broke out. On the 31st Oct. the working-class battalions stormed the City Hall, and took several members of the Government prisoners, but these were afterwards freed, and in order to avoid a civil war inside, the Government was permitted to remain in office.

Then came the capitulation. On the 28th January, 1871, after a 131-day's siege, Paris, starved out, capitulated. While the forts were surrendered, the fortifications disarmed, the weapons of the line taken by the Germans, and the soldiers, themselves regarded as prisoners, the National Guard (the workers) retained its weapons and cannon.

Peace having been declared after the capitulation, Thiers, the new head of the Government, saw in an armed proletariat a menace to the rule of the propertied class, and took steps to disarm the workers. Then came the hour of the Commune!

Thiers issued orders to the troops of the line to steal the artillery of the National Guard, which had been manufactured and paid for by public subscription during the siege of Paris. Early on the morning of the 18th of March, while Paris was still in slumber, General Susbielle, with 6,000 soldiers, prepared the assault, and marched on Montmartre; Lecomte's brigade attacked the Rue des Rosiers, killed a sentinel, and threw the guard into the Tower of Solferino. By six o'clock the surprise was complete; but the general in his anxiety had forgotten to bring horses to remove the heavy cannon and was kept waiting two hours for their arrival. Montmartre awoke; the news spread like wildfire; the National Guards beat the alarm, and were joined by soldiers of the 88th regiment. These marched on to Butte-Montmartre, followed by an unarmed crowd of men, women, and children. On the way they met Lecomte's troops—the soldiers shouted greetings to their comrades of the 88th, whereupon Lecomte ordered the arrest of those most conspicuous in this demonstration of comradeship. The order passed unheeded. Onward pressed the National Guard—Lecomte commanded his troops to fire, but a musket was raised, not a shot rang out. Three times the command was given; three times the soldiers refused to stain their honor by shooting their comrades, or besmirch their manhood by murdering in cold blood helpless men, women, and children. The tables were turned; Lecomte was arrested by the National Guards and imprisoned. Paris rose to arms as one man. The troops, making little resistance, were repulsed from the points of vantage, and the cannon saved. Thiers, with other members of the Government, escaped to Versailles two days later, and war was declared between Paris and the French Government sitting there.

On the 10th Paris was joyful; the red flag floated in the breeze above the City Hall; placards convoked the election of the Commune; the Central Committee appeared to occupy the seat of Government until the people had elected the Commune. The workers were victorious and Paris turned out full of hope and glad at heart.

On the 26th the elections took place, and the Commune was proclaimed on the 28th. Enthusiastic crowds surged the streets. The sun shone bright; Paris was glad and joyful—for this was a day of freedom. Everywhere red flags floated gaily in the breeze; banners, surmounted with the cap of liberty, were raised on high; cannon were fired, and bands played the inspiring "Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Depart," the great throng singing the words with one mighty voice. It was the "magnificent spectacle of a people recovering their sovereignty." Perhaps never before nor since has a people manifested so much universal enthusiasm, or experienced such general joy, as did the Parisian people on the day that they declared the Commune. Indeed, at this very moment, we can fancy that we see the happy, smiling faces, and hear the glad shouts of that enthusiastic multitude. And, oh! that such happiness, joy, and enthusiasm should have been so short-lived!

The work of the Commune when installed was to give materialised effect to its concepts. On the 30th, conscription and the standing army were abolished; it remitted all rents of dwellings from October, 1870 to April, 1871, such rent as had already been paid to be deducted from future payments; and stopped all sales of pledges in the city's pawnshops. The separation of Church from State was decreed, and "all things appertaining to the sphere of the individual conscience" were on the 8th of April ordered to be banished from the schools. The guillotine was publicly burned on the 6th amidst general applause. All this and more, was achieved by the Commune, and it is a noteworthy fact that during the two months of working-class reign crime was minimised almost to the point of entire absence.

Thiers, and his cowardly gang of parasites, however, were conspiring a terrible vengeance at Versailles. The Prussian Government was appealed to for the release of the soldiers taken prisoners at Sedan and Metz. As detachments of these soldiers arrived they were immediately consigned to the Versailles army. By the beginning of April Thiers' plans were matured. About the 2nd of April Versailles opened fire on Paris without warning, and from that day commenced the assassinations for which the enemies of the working class were so notorious. Five Federal prisoners were dragged by gendarmes to Versailles, insulted and cruelly beaten on the way, and there shot without enquiry. Treachery on the part of some of the generals of the National Guard caused Duval's column at Châtillon to be surrounded by the enemy. Duval and his officers were taken and shot there and then, together with the soldiers who fought in the ranks of the Federalists. The rest were taken prisoners to Versailles, and as they were marched into the town they were met by a frantic crowd of the bourgeois—fashionable men and women—who cried "to the guillotine with them," struck them with their canes and parasols, at the same time subjecting them to the most degrading insults. Gallifet the Bloody now issued a proclamation declaring "a merciless war against those assassins."

In spite of this reverse Paris was not hopeless, nor were the workers disheartened. They had fought behind the barricades before, and would do it again to throw off the yoke of the propertied tyrants. The Central Committee, on April 5, issued the following proclamation:

"Workingmen, do not deceive yourselves about the import of the combat. It is the engagement between parasitism and labor, exploitation and production. If you are tired of vegetating in ignorance and wallowing in misery, if you want your children to be men and enjoying the benefit of their labor, and not mere animals trained for the workshop and the battle-field; if you do not want your daughters, whom you are unable to educate and overlook as ye yearn to do, to become instruments of pleasure in the arms of the aristocracy of money, if you at last want the reign of justice, workmen, be intelligent, arise!"

The meaning of the revolution was conveyed in that proclamation; it was an attempt on the part of the working class of Paris to free itself from capitalism; perhaps premature and ill-timed, but nevertheless an inspiring, gallant, a noble attempt. Premature or ill-timed, the blow for freedom was struck and whatever may have been the mistakes and failings of the Commune, we have probably much to be thankful for that the blow was struck when it was.

To the call to arms men, women, and children responded. Barricades were thrown up, and the endurance and brav-

ery of the women, who acted as nurses, and in many cases themselves took up arms, deserves to be immortalized. Boys of 10 and 12 carried arms and marched to "liberty or death" with the men. Unfortunately, it was death!

Owing to many blunders and not a little treachery, the Versailles army cannonaded its way to the gates of Paris. Thiers had threatened to enter Paris on the 20th, but he did not succeed. The people were still hopeful. On Sunday, the 21st of May, crowds thronged to the gardens of the Tuilleries in the afternoon, where an open air concert was being held in aid of the widows and orphans of the Commune. On that same afternoon the Versailles army entered the City by the gate of St. Cloud, left unguarded either carelessly or purposefully. The alarm was quickly raised, but the surprise was so sudden that the Central Committee was thrown into a state of confusion and became helpless, while the Guards were equally surprised. All night long the call to arms sounded, and willing hands and stout hearts came to the defence. Barricades were thrown up, and an heroic stand made—especially in the quarters occupied by the working class. It was a fight for liberty, for home, for life. It was heroic. For a week the battle raged with titanic fierceness. From behind improvised battlements, hastily constructed barricades of paving stones, the workers held 1300 soldiers at bay—every inch that the Versailles gained had to be fought for, so determined were the Communards in their defence. Heroic! Verily, the Paris Commune of 1871 is an historical event worthy of commemoration by the working class the world over.

On Tuesday Montmartre, the stronghold of the people, fell; then commenced the butchery:

"In the Rue de Rosiers a holocaust was offered to the traitors Clement-Thomas and Lecomte. Forty-two men, three women, and four children—the first prisoners, chosen at random—were dragged into the garden and forced to kneel before the wall and then shot. One woman, with her child in her arms, refused to kneel, calling out to the others, 'Show these wretches that you know how to die upright.' All afternoon the tortures before the wall continued; prisoners were forced to kneel there for hours until another batch was brought up, and then dragged off and massacred."

And thus it was that the Commune fell; the last stand was made at the cemetery of Pere la Chaise; it was a desperate last stand that was overcome by numbers. By Sunday the 28th all was over; the Commune lost; the hopes of the brave proletariat ruthlessly crushed out. And yet the success and defeat of the Commune were not in vain.

Now came the hour of bourgeois vengeance. Soon the streets were seas of blood streaming from the bodies of the thousands of victims of the terrible vengeance wreaked by the human vulture class. The atrocities perpetrated during "Bloody Week" which followed the fall of the Commune was almost beyond description. Here is a record of some of the diabolical inhuman deeds committed in the names of the victorious ruling class of France:

"On that day (28th) 1900 prisoners were massacred. They were led in batches past the commanding officers who simply glanced at them and said 'To the right; to the left!' All those ordered to the left were led off and shot—those taken to the right were taken to Versailles to endure terrible torture in the prisons. Anyone denounced, no matter by whom, was shot without inquiry, and there were many cases of mistaken identity of supposed leaders. The brave Varlin was dragged for an hour through the streets, horribly mangled and ill-treated, and then shot. The massacres continued until the middle of June, the prisoners, men, women, and children, dying like heroes for their cause, looking their murderers in the face, and crying with their last breath 'Vive la Commune!' The prisoners taken before Gallifet, at Versailles, were forced to kneel before the churches on the way, and surrounded by a crowd of deputies, lackeys, priests and fashionable men and women, who struck at them, spat upon them, threw dirt at them, shouting 'Death; shoot them here!' Gallifet, looking like a famished wolf, walked past the ranks and chose his victims at random—because they looked intelligent, because one had a watch, because they had grey hair, and had therefore seen the '48. On the 26th, out of one single column he chose 83 men and three women. At last the fear of pestilence, the smell of the carnage, forced the murderers, and the journalists who had applauded them, to cry 'Enough!'

The bodies were thrown into ditches in the cemeteries and buried in lime—many were mutilated by the half-mad soldiers, and many who had not died of their wounds must have been buried alive. Finally, the corpses were burned. Numbers of the surviving prisoners were confined in filthy airless cellars at Versailles, there without water and proper food many grew delirious and died of their untended wounds. At the docks of Satory, turned into a prison, the prisoners were penned like cattle, and horribly tortured and degraded. They were forced to lie down in the mud at night, and those who complained or sat up were shot by the gendarmes—one night the guns were turned on the docks and fired at random into the crowd. Women prisoners were beaten by their guards, and even by the Governor, who had them tied down and beat them with his cane. The tortures endured drove many of the prisoners mad—even the children were not spared."

Here is the balance sheet of this one solitary stroke made for freedom by the workers of France, as drawn up by the historian Lissagaray:

"Twenty-five thousand men, women and children killed during the battle or after; three thousand at least dead in the prison, the pontoons, the forts, or in consequence of maladies contracted during their captivity; thirteen thousand seven hundred condemned, children and old men deprived of their natural supporters or thrown out of France; ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN THOUSAND VICTIMS. At least. That is the balance sheet of bourgeois vengeance for the solitary insurrection of the 18th of March."

As the education of the working class proceeds toward a more general knowledge of the class interests and divisions deeply rooted in capitalist society, the real meaning of the Paris Commune will be interpreted and the bitter vengeance of its capitalist destructionists understood. It was a determined attempt by a section of the world's workers to emancipate themselves from the tyranny of capitalist wage-slavery. Doomed to final failure, it is true, owing to its circumscribed activities and surrounded with bitter hostility, but, yet, one of those failures that makes success possible. Hence it is as time rolls by, and the working class mind quickens to Socialism, forcing it onward to action that its ideals may be materialised, that this glad and sad page of the history of the past opens out and becomes more and more apparent in its significance. There are many lessons we may learn from the successes and failures of our comrades of '71. With intelligent solid industrial organization, with half the courage of the Commune revolutionists, with the thirty-nine more years of accumulated experience, the working class could carry the world before it and transform it from a veritable hell into a beautiful heaven—a place of joy, where the bud of childhood would flourish in the glorious sunshine, instead of withering as now in factory and shop, where the flower of mankind will bloom in the freshness of education, intelligence, and nobility. Remove the dirty, mean, sordid system of gain and greed and the dirty, mean, sordid, greedy nature vanishes with it, for man's nature and attributes are the result of economic environment whether transmitted or acquired.

Comrades, you of our class, take a lesson from our French brothers; if you are desirous of better things right here, then help to get them. Organize for it, fight for it. Look at the picture of the Commune; gaze on the reality of working class to-day. How can you tarry, comrade? Why do you wait?

Let us close this brief page of the brightest and saddest event in the history of working-class struggles, with a quotation from that great and noble champion of the Cause of Working Class Emancipation—Karl Marx:

"It is a strange fact. In spite of all the talk and all the immense literature, for the last sixty years, about emancipation of labor, no sooner do the workmen anywhere take the subject into their own hands, with a will, than up rise at once all the apologetic phraseology of the mouthpiece of present society with its two poles of Capital and Wage-slavery (the landlord now is but the sleeping partner of the capitalist), as if capitalist society were still in its purest state of virgin innocence, with its antagonisms still undeveloped, with its delusions still unexploded, with its prostitute realities not yet laid bare. The Commune, they exclaim, intends to abolish property, the basis of all civilization! Yes, gentlemen, the Commune intends to abolish that class property which makes the labor of the many the wealth of the few. It aimed at the expropriation of the expropriators. It wanted to make individual property a truth by transforming the means of production, land and capital, now chiefly the means of enslaving and exploiting labor, into mere instruments of

## THE COMMUNARDS' HISTORIC WORK

By Max Biell, Pasadena, Calif.

The "Paris Commune" by Karl Marx, is, in the opinion of the writer, the most instructive book in which the memorable events of that revolutionary period and the heroic struggles of the Parisian working people are recorded. The profound observation and the philosophical analysis characteristic of Marx therein enlighten the proletariat upon the important historic movement of the past and prepare them for their own historic mission in the future.

The Paris Commune is the precursor of the social era that will supersede the present anarchistic system of production by the inauguration of a system that will promote the workman materially and intellectually, which is only possible when the working people receive the full product of their labor. It is advisable for the student who is interested in historic works to read carefully the history of revolutionary epochs, beginning with the French Revolution and going to the last monarchy which tortured the life and sucked the blood of the French proletariat for a period of 18 years. No other country furnishes such interesting material for the historical enlightenment of the working man, as the French history of the Nineteenth century. Noteworthy are the various phases of the struggles between the contending classes, especially the revolution of 1848, when the working people for the first time organized themselves according to their class interest and demanded many improvements, economically and politically. This naturally caused a severe shock which simultaneously was felt by the various antagonistic factions that were struggling for political supremacy. As a consequence thereof, these opposing factions united into a party of order for the final subjugation of the working people.

In the historic work, "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon," Marx graphically portrays the political dilemma that confronted the Legitimists and the Orleansists, when they had to face a proletarian revolt. The fear of allowing the working class to arm itself, for the reason that it would endanger the existence of the master class, caused the party of "order" to accept a subordinate position and yield to the aggressive tendencies of Napoleon. The crushing defeat which working people suffered in 1849 caused the inevitable birth of the second empire, which enabled Napoleon III. to become master of France, remaining so until the Franco-Prussian war hastened the dissolution of the tottering regime, and caused the proletarian revolt against the clerical monarchial institutions of France. The history of the Commune is closely connected with the revolt of the laboring classes that occurred in 1848.

There are many people who are not fa-

free and unassociated labor. But this is Communism, 'impossible' Communism! Why, those members of the ruling classes who are intelligent enough to perceive the impossibility of continuing the present system—and they are many—have become the obtrusive and full-mouthed apostles of co-operative production. If co-operative production is not to remain a sham and a snare; if it is to supersede the capitalist system; if united co-operated societies are to regulate national production upon a common plan, thus taking it under their own control, and putting an end to the constant anarchy and periodical convulsions which are the fatality of capitalist production—what else, gentlemen, would it be but Communism, 'impossible' Communism? The working class did not expect miracles from the Commune. The have no ready-made utopias to introduce. They know that in order to work out their own emancipation, and along with it that higher form to which present society is irresistibly tending, by its own economic agencies, they will have to pass through long struggles, through a series of historic processes, transforming circumstances and men. In the full consciousness of their historic mission, and with the heroic resolve to act up to it, the working class can afford to smile at the coarse invective of the gentleman's gentleman with the pen and inkhorn, and at the didactic patronage of well wishing bourgeois doctrinaires, pouring forth their ignorant platitudes and sectarian crochets in the oracular tone of scientific infallibility.

"Workingmen's Paris with its Commune, will be for ever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society. Its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class. Its exterminators, history has already nailed to the eternal pillory from which all the prayers of their priests will not avail to redeem them."—Sydney, Australia, People.

miliar with the history of the Commune, and so they consider the efforts of the proletariat in their revolt against the monarchy of France, a waste of energy and life which inevitably resulted in a failure. It is a persistent error to consider a waste of energy the struggles of the Communards to fight for political freedom, for it is mainly due to energetic efforts of the proletariat that the monarchy of France ceased to exist. Had the proletariat of France been passive, refusing to offer the least resistance against the encroachment of the usurpers, who aimed to re-establish the monarchy, France would as yet be enslaved intellectually and politically to the degrading influence of feudalistic barbarity.

The uprising of the French proletariat was mainly caused by the aristocracy of France. The Communards were driven by the vicious conduct of the usurpers, who styled themselves representatives of the people, to regulate production and distribution and to resist the attacks of the Prussian tiger, who firmly planted his paws upon the soil of France. As the usurpers perceived that a fierce antagonism prevailed between bourgeois and proletariat, the notorious supporters of the monarchy immediately declared that a continuation of resistance was impossible, and that France was destined to capitulate in a short time. At this declaration of the bourgeois, the proletariat armed itself for its last resistance against the Prussian invaders, who released some of the prisoners that were captured in the war, thus helping the Monarchists attack the Communists.

The most tragic episode in the history of the proletarian family is that where the vindictive Thiers Co. avenged themselves in their mistreatment, imprisonment and the general murder of the Communists. The toiling masses were forced to sacrifice their lives in order to gain political freedom, just as the working people of Russia suffered martyrdom in order to abolish the despotic rule of Russian autocracy. It was precisely the case with the Spanish revolutionists who aimed to disengage themselves from the feudalistic shackles that bound them to clerical predominance and monarchical despotism, and which ultimately resulted in the murder of Ferrer. It can thus be seen that in every historic movement where a struggle is on between the conservative and the revolutionary elements of society, it is the working people who suffer most. In Russia the struggle prevails between the Social Democrats, and the Constitutional Democrats of Russia, and it partly retards the progress of the revolution. But the final task of abolishing the autocratic regime of Russia will be left to working people.

The Communists performed the same historic mission in 1871. They armed themselves against existing conditions which hampered the progress of society; it is mainly by their efforts that the French nation enjoys the full political and intellectual freedom by which the working people are preparing themselves for the coming Social Revolution. This will be the grandest historic accomplishment and will abolish class distinction and provide equal opportunities for the full development of every individual.

Such is the aim of every intelligent workman, who, being discontented with the present conditions, endeavours to reach the socialist goal.

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Never listen to those men who prove  
to you out of the Gospel that you are  
free, and end by exhorting you to bow  
your heads in slavery.

—THOMAS MUNZER.

### HELL COOLING OFF.

A Syracuse correspondent sends to  
this office a copy of the "Syracuse Journal"  
of last February 25th containing a  
sermon preached by the Rev. Joseph  
C. Krickser in which a blood-curdling,  
hair-on-end-setting authentic description  
is given of the tortures in hell and after  
hell that await the Socialist and other  
bold-bad folks. Whereat our correspondent  
is angry and indignant. He should be  
neither.

Father Krickser is quoted as saying:  
"You all know that we must one day  
die, but just as certain as death, just as  
certain as the fact that you are here and  
I am here, so certain is it that we must  
one day be judged, and judged for our  
eternal weal and woe. And yet the  
worldling, the Socialist, the atheist and  
the philosopher deny, scorn and laugh  
at the idea of a judgment and an eternal  
hell-fire. Don't laugh at truth. You  
may think that I would draw a picture  
to frighten you, but here we have the  
words of our Savior, Jesus Christ,  
prophesying a judgment, and who will go  
against them? Woe unto those who do  
not prepare for the day which is surely  
coming. . . . Then the trumpet will  
call 'Arise ye dead and come to judgment.'  
The day of retribution  
is fast approaching. We can avoid the  
awful sentence condemning us to hell if  
we will but heed the warning now—  
what about the soul of the sinner who  
comes back from hell to resume his  
earthly body? He would perhaps wish  
to re-enter the body to obtain a rest  
from hell, but when he sees the miserable,  
rotting carcass which he must again  
inhabit, he would shrink from it if he  
could, but the angel of God is there  
to scourge him into it and there is no  
escape. Then on the right he will see  
the true Catholic man. . . . On the  
left he will see . . . the infidel and  
the Socialist—all these to the left . . .  
crying vengeance on those through whom  
their damnation came."

Why, tho' this be tough, it still is  
very mild—mild, compared to the pictures  
of hell one time painted. Lecky, in  
his History of European Morals from  
Augustus to Charlemagne, quotes (Chapter  
IV, Vol. II, p. 223, D. Appleton &  
Co., Edition, 1906) a tract entitled "The  
Sight of Hell," by the Rev. J. Furniss,  
C. S. S. R., published "permissu  
superiorum" [with the consent of the  
superior authorities] by Duffy, Dublin  
and London, which gives a detailed  
description of the dungeons of hell and  
from which, as a sample, Lecky cites the  
following sentences: "See on the middle  
of the redhot floor stands a girl; she  
looks about sixteen years old. Her feet  
are bare. She has neither shoes nor  
stockings. . . . Listen! she speaks.  
She says, I have been standing on this  
redhot floor for years. Day and night  
my only standing-place has been this  
redhot floor. . . . Look at my burnt  
and bleeding feet. Let me go off this  
burning floor for one moment, only for  
one single short moment. . . . The  
fourth dungeon is the burning kettle.  
In the middle of it there is a boy.  
His eyes are burning like  
two burning coals. Two long flames  
come out of his ears. . . . Some-  
times he opens his mouth, and blazing  
fire rolls out. But listen! There is a  
sound like a kettle boiling. . . . The  
blood is boiling in the scalded veins of  
that boy. The brain is boiling and bub-  
bling in his head. The marrow is boil-  
ing in his bones. . . . The fifth oven  
is the redhot oven. . . . The little  
child is in this redhot oven. Hear how  
it screams to come out. See how it  
turns and twists itself about in the fire.  
It beats its head against the roof of the  
oven. It stamps its little feet on the  
floor. . . . God was very good to

this child. Very likely God saw it would  
get worse and worse, and would never  
repent, and so it would have to be pun-  
ished much more in hell. So God in his  
mercy called it out of the world in its  
early childhood."

Compared with Father Furniss's hell  
of only about three generations ago,  
Father Krickser's is an ice-box. Hell is  
cooling off. There is hope for the So-  
cialist. Science, of whom Socialism is a  
handmaid, is setting free the well-spring  
of those sweet waters that are destined  
to extinguish in the human heart the  
flames that are fanned by the brutish  
conflict of material interests, and that  
evidently already are cooling down the  
flames of hell.

### WATSON'S "CRYSTALLIZED LABOR."

In "The Jeffersonian" of March 3rd, a  
sort of weekly installment of "Watson's  
Jeffersonian" monthly magazine, Tom  
Watson denies with his customary effre-  
vescence the imputation of the Daily  
People that he lives on "surplus value,"  
that is, on the unpaid for value produced  
by his "Niggers," to use the Christian  
term which he applies to his colored  
workmen. Mr. Watson denies the imputation  
on two grounds:

First, there is no such thing as "sur-  
plus value"; the term is "pure non-  
sense," "idiotic gibberish"; and  
Second, he hires no Negro producers.

We promise ourselves the pleasure in  
a subsequent issue to make a front at-  
tack upon the "idiotic gibberish." This  
trip we shall flank that position by  
storming the second. The first can then  
be more easily blown up.

Mr. Watson's reasoning to prove that  
he does not live on surplus value be-  
cause he hires no Negro producers is this:  
For thirty years he worked as a  
lawyer, a lecturer, and in other capacities.  
He worked very hard, he worked  
so hard that he "lost the art of taking  
a vacation"; with the money earned dur-  
ing those thirty years, in the manner  
above indicated, he bought a tract of  
land; that tract of land he allows cer-  
tain tenants to use; those whom he thus  
accommodates agree to pay him two  
bales of cotton for the sweet boon, and  
that cotton is payment for the use of  
Mr. Watson's "crystallized labor."

From this presentation of his own  
case, and we make no doubt, the pre-  
sentation is truthful, Mr. Watson should  
know best, it follows—

First.—We gave Mr. Watson credit for  
two things which we are, in honor to  
social science, bound to hasten to retract.  
We had been giving him credit for being  
up-to-date, a capitalist; we now see he  
is fully a hundred years behind, he is a  
feudal junker; we gave him credit for  
using his workers in wage-slavery; we  
now see he uses them in an even lower  
status, the status of serfs.

Second.—As a consequence of this, Mr.  
Watson, indeed, does not live on "sur-  
plus value." What does he live on?

When the property-holding class is  
still at the feudal stage its method of  
exploitation is cruder than when it has  
grown into a capitalist class. Under  
feudalism the serf is taxed a stated  
amount of his product by the feudal  
holder, and, if there is anything left, the  
serf is allowed to keep it for himself.  
Under capitalism, the wage-slave sells  
his labor-power for a given sum, nor-  
mally speaking, he sells at the market  
value. The utility there is in his mer-  
chandise labor-power, the quality of that  
merchandise, which quality is what in-  
duces the capitalist to buy it, is that of  
yielding more wealth than its own value,  
or price. This additional value is called  
"surplus value." If the value, or price,  
of labor-power in the labor market is \$2  
a day, then the utility of that labor-  
power to the capitalist who buys it is  
that it yields fully \$3 worth of wealth  
over and above its own cost, or value.  
This excess is called "surplus value."  
Under capitalism, the property-holder  
lives on "surplus value"; under feudal  
conditions he lives on taxes. In other  
words, the capitalist lives on veiled ex-  
tortion; the junker lives on extortion  
unveiled.—Mr. Watson's case, as pre-  
sented by himself.

Third.—Junker Watson's "crystallized  
labor" is a thing unique. It has a de-  
liciously heathenish flavor about it, the  
flavor of one of the many miraculous  
talismans we are in childhood made  
familiar with through the Thousand-  
and-one-Nights Tales—talismans that  
never diminish in efficacy, however much  
used. Other "crystallized labor" is con-  
sumed in use. The "crystallized labor"  
in a coat, the "crystallized labor" in a  
bale of cotton, all these "crystallized  
labors" wear out; they go the way  
whither goes the leaf of the rose and the  
leaf of the laurel. Not so Junker Wat-  
son's. His "crystallized labor" is peren-  
nial. Tenants may die and new ones  
may come, however long the figure of the  
bales of cotton which in the procession  
of the years the tenants may have  
worked themselves to a bone in order  
to pay Junker Watson for the use of his  
land, the shadow of that land, which he  
calls his "crystallized labor," never  
grows less.

Fourth and last.—Differently from the  
junker of feudalism in its prime, who  
was well aware, and boasted thereof,

and considered the fact of their vacation  
a feather in their cap, Junker Watson is  
not aware that he is having his vacation.

### THE POSTAL SAVINGS BILL.

Of course, given the individual system  
of ownership in production, Money is a  
necessity. That artificial necessity, once  
created or arisen, it acquires all the  
attributes of a Fetish in a pagan tem-  
ple: it becomes a god, around which all  
worship, from whom all derive the  
warmth of life, and towards which all  
bow, double and twist in order to inter-  
cept its life-giving rays. The debate in  
the Senate on the postal savings bill—a  
debate to portions of which Senator Root  
referred as "worthy of the best days of  
the Senate of the United States"—brings  
out strikingly the fact of Money's effect  
upon the mind; how, to gain it, men  
become gibbering monkeys, lit adorners of  
a Fetish.

The resort to Postal Savings is born  
of the fact that the Savings Bank has  
evolved out of its original character.  
One time the Savings Bank was the  
"poor man's bank," safeguarded and  
treasured as such. It is that no more.  
Few, relatively, are the poor with de-  
posits. The bulk of the depositors are  
well-to-do middle class folks. The poor  
working class for whom Savings Banks  
were originally intended are depositors  
only; they never are borrowers; they  
have no "collaterals." Along with the  
change in the character of the depositors,  
the Savings Bank changed character.  
The depositors, being generally people of  
some property, are also potential bor-  
rowers; consequently, they looked upon  
the Savings Bank in the double light of  
a place in which to deposit their surplus  
cash, and also in the light of a place  
from which, when necessary, they could  
obtain loans. From this combination of  
facts arose the scheme, or conception of  
Postal Savings—that is, the opportunity  
to deposit moneys all over the country,  
and no longer restricted to larger or in-  
dustrial centers.

No sooner was the Postal Savings plan  
mooted when "Interests" felt assailed.  
The instincts of the larger capitalists  
were no less keen to detect diminished  
opportunities for themselves than the  
middle class had been in improving  
theirs. Money was the aim of both—  
Money, that general conveyancer—  
Money, the lubricator of the wheels of  
business. The struggle between these  
two contending forces explains the par-  
liamentary struggle over the Postal  
Savings in Congress. Each force has  
been seeking to pull its way. The orig-  
inal bill goes to one extreme, the ex-  
treme of scattering Money over the  
land; the four amendments proposed to  
it tend to check the scattering process.

The extreme of these amendments is  
Senator Smoot's of Utah, known in the  
Senate as Senator Aldrich's man Friday.  
Smoot's amendment is to vest in the  
President discretionary power to use the  
Postal Savings deposits, not only in  
case of war but also in case of financial  
emergencies. If Smoot's amendment car-  
ries the bottom is knocked out of the  
original Postal Savings plan: its sting  
will have been drawn: a President in  
control of the plutocracy will find ample  
pretext, at their behest, to turn the  
Postal Savings into plutocratic channels;  
a little less reactionary is the amend-  
ment of Senator Bulkeley of Connecti-  
cut; still less reactionary is the amend-  
ment of Senator Burton of Ohio; while  
the amendment of Senator Cummins of  
Iowa leaves the original Postal Savings  
purpose least affected of all.

And thus the Senators are snarling  
and making really fervid speeches, and  
gibbering much nonsense to conceal their  
aims—distant echoes of those "best days  
of the Senate of the United States,"  
when the Senate hall resounded with an  
oratory that told that Capitalism was  
beginning "to feel its oats," and the City  
and the Country "view of things" clash-  
ed in Congress. Then it was an open  
fight; now it is a fight under cover, for  
position, with the Fetish as the loadstar.

**THE RIDDLE OF "THE COAST."**  
Philosophy is the last refuge of un-  
appreciated virtue. Often it also hap-  
pens that when, with advancing years, a  
man's vices begin to leave him, he flat-  
ters himself that he is leaving them, and  
that he is becoming virtuous. Which of  
the two experiences fits the case of Dr.  
Hermon F. Titus of Seattle we shall  
leave for others to decide. We shall con-  
fine ourselves to a statement of facts.

Once Dr. Titus, that was a decade ago,  
was a foe uncompromising of the "ex-  
ecrable S. L. P." True to the canonical  
warning he would not "compromise with  
the S. L. P. sink of sin"; he would not  
even listen to the "siren song" of the  
S. L. P.; he mounted guard over the  
portals of his mind's stomach and would  
not "swallow the lies of the lying  
S. L. P." Dr. Titus's glistening falchion  
was swung with such fury that he creat-  
ed a positive vacuum of Titusian purity  
around him, and the vacuum, as is the  
way with vacuums, suctioned things into  
it. Into the Titus vacuum flew all man-  
ner of elements who fled from the "ex-  
ecrable S. L. P." But the Titus star  
somehow struck a snag, and sprung a  
leak. Dr. Titus sought to improve it

just by moving "Eastward, ho!" He  
gave up his Seattle "Socialist," and  
started the Toledo "Socialist." The  
change of air did not improve matters.  
Titus returned Westward, ho! to "The  
Coast"; but there, disaster, following  
fast and following faster, finally landed  
him outside of his own party, which he,  
in turn, began to abuse, we shall not say  
"like a pickpocket," because that would  
be to prejudice the Titus case—the pre-  
sent Titus case.

After these varied experiences Dr.  
Titus now declares in his latest journal-  
istic venture, the Seattle "Workingman's  
Paper" of last February 26 that he "sees  
good in the I. W. W.; sees good in the  
'I'm a Bum' song; sees also good in the  
A. F. of L. and even in De Leon's  
S. L. P."!!!!

Now comes the question, Is the present  
all around loving posture of the former  
S. L. P. executor Dr. Hermon F. Titus  
the case of an Old Scold whose scolding  
vices have left her, and who is not to be  
given credit for herself dropping her  
vices? Or is it the case of unappreciated  
virtue, which, like the philosopher Duke  
of Shakespeare, finding himself in exile  
and, once exempt from public haunt,  
finds tongues in trees, books in running  
brooks,

Sermons in stones, and good in every-  
thing?  
That's the riddle of "The Coast."

### RIGHT—WITH AN "IF."

No less a clarion of capitalism than  
the New York Tribune, of March 2,  
pronounces "Successful but Useless"  
the experiment of a Brooklyn woman  
who, to prove that clothes and ostenta-  
tion make "society," introduced into  
one of her seires two working girls,  
who in their true character would  
have been snubbed by every one of  
the company, but who in \$450 pearl  
gowns had the honor to draw even the  
homage of a Count. The "useless-  
ness" and worse than "uselessness" of  
the experiment is predicated by the  
Tribune upon the assumption that  
after their brief peep into wealth the  
two girls returned home "with a sense  
of dissatisfaction with conditions  
which had previously been accepted  
as a matter of course."

The Tribune is right—with an "if."  
Given man's anatomical constitution,  
he can neither walk on ceilings nor  
live without eating. Desirable as  
either might be, to essay "if's" is vain,  
to regret it, folly. He who would instal  
himself upon a pedestal of outraged  
justice, inveigh against these incapaci-  
ties, and stir people to discontent  
against them, would be merely a med-  
dlesome scold, and his preachments  
and proofs common nuisances because  
"useless" bayings at the inevitable.

Point-blank the opposite lies the  
case with poverty. Poverty is neither  
an inevitable "infliction of Provi-  
dence," nor yet a result of man's con-  
stitution. In this day and age it is  
the result of the concentrated owner-  
ship of the social implements of pro-  
duction in a few private hands. The  
possessing few are thus enabled to ex-  
ploit the possessionless many out of  
the four-fifths of what they produce.  
Not only this; claiming to "captain"  
industry, the possessing few really aid  
in production no more and no less  
than a drag assists a wagon to run  
up-hill. Half the labor-power of the  
world they turn into non-productive  
channels; by the deliberate suppres-  
sion of patents they keep the other  
half at toil at defective machinery;  
and of what is produced despite these  
obstacles they regularly plough up,  
burn, or throw away large quantities  
to "tone" the market.

This, the Tribune may know, is the  
capitalist system. Overthrow the sys-  
tem, rear in its room the co-operative  
commonwealth, and poverty is a thing  
of the past. But for that agitation is  
necessary, education, organization.  
Hence whatever rouses discontent with  
iniquitous but unnecessary "conditions"  
previously accepted as a matter of  
course" is not useless, but in the high-  
est degree useful. It is a first step in  
advance. Only "if" poverty were as  
unescapable as man's inability to walk  
upon ceilings, would the Tribune be  
right. As things are, being right only  
with the "if," and the "if" leaving it  
totally in the lurch, the Tribune is  
thereby left totally in the wrong—a  
typically capitalist posture.

### TCHAIKOVSKY ACQUITTED.

But Madame Breshkovsky Sentenced to  
Exile.

St. Petersburg, March 9.—Triumphal  
acquittal was the outcome to-day of the  
trial of Nicholas Tchaikovsky, on charges  
of "criminal activity" in the revolu-  
tionary organization.

But his heroic partner, Madame Bresh-  
kovsky, who was tried at the same time,  
was "convicted" and sentenced to be  
exiled.

"The People" is the paper that you  
want, Straight and Truthful

### SHIFTING SCENES IN GERMANY

Gompers's visit to Germany has had  
for one of its consequences a bitter po-  
lemic between Kautsky and the Berlin  
"Correspondenzblatt," the central organ  
of the Trades Unions of Germany. The  
disputants have hung severe charges at  
each other. The "Correspondenzblatt"  
charges Kautsky with a desire to injure  
the Trades Union movement; Kautsky  
retorts in kind; and the end is not yet.

The polemic does not turn around the  
point of fact. If it did it would be of  
little interest outside of Germany. The  
interest, the great interest that lies in  
the polemic lies in this, that it is the  
consequence of the economic ground  
changing under the feet of the disput-  
ants; that it reveals the fact of they  
themselves not yet being aware of the  
change; and that, as the change goes on,  
they themselves have been shifting their  
positions towards their goal, or their  
goal seems to be changing its position  
towards them. Superficially observed  
one might conclude a rupture between  
the political and economic wings of the  
Movement in Germany. In point of fact  
the polemic brings to the surface views  
that denote closer touch between the  
two wings—closer because better and  
more correctly understanding each other.

Thirty years ago the class-conscious  
German Unionist, that is, the German  
Unionist who threw his political activi-  
ties into the Social Democratic scale,  
looked at his Union as a necessary aid,  
'tis true, to the Social Democracy, but  
only temporarily so. After Socialism  
was introduced no Union was to be  
needed any longer. Thirty years ago the  
militant Social Democrat who was not a  
wage earner, looked at the Trades  
Union as a temporary shift, much as the  
parallels that an army throws up as it  
advances towards a hostile fortification.  
The party was essential: it alone was to  
survive.

This mutual conception of and by the  
political and the economic wing was the  
reflex of a twofold state of things—one,  
the semi-feudal character of German in-  
stitutions which demand parliamentar-  
ism for their final removal; the other the  
immature state of capitalist develop-  
ment. While the former has continued  
to be, resisting even the bourgeois ef-  
forts put forth on the recent occasion of  
the embroglio that the Kaiser got into  
with Great Britain to establish a "re-  
sponsible cabinet," the latter has under-  
gone radical improvement.

The long steps taken by Germany dur-  
ing these last thirty years in capitalist  
production could not choose, German con-  
ditions being considered, but aid might-  
ily in the development of the Unions;  
the development of the Unions, German  
conditions again considered, could not  
choose but cause the Unions to begin  
"to feel their oats," that is to say, to  
begin to desecy on the horizon of the  
future vague outlines of their fuller mis-  
sion, and to cause them, like the ad-  
olescent human being, to experience the  
vague sensations that are the premoni-  
tions of the adult functions. Finally,  
seeing that, due to German conditions,  
the political Movement had leaped clean  
ahead of the economic, and thereby kept  
the economic Movement substantially  
free from the debauchery that, with us  
in America, lowered its tone, its fibre and  
its mentality, in Germany the political  
Movement could not but whiff the breath  
of healthily growing Unionism.

The consequences of this all around  
development can be none other than a  
material modification—

First, in the conception of Unionism  
with regard to itself;

Second, in the conception of Unionism  
with regard to the Social Democratic  
party;

Thirdly, in the conception of the Social  
Democratic party with regard to Union-  
ism; and

Fourthly, in the conception of the So-  
cial Democratic party with regard to it-  
self.

As to the first, the German Unionist,  
from one time holding his Union as a  
temporary affair, no longer to be re-  
quired after the establishment of Social-  
ism, must now, however unclear his mind  
may still remain concerning the evolu-  
tionary fact that the Reichstag of the  
future must consist, not as now of terri-  
torial, i. e., of political delegates, but of  
delegates of the Unions of all the useful  
occupations of the land—however unclear  
he may still be on this head, has a  
"presentiment" of the fact, and already  
realizes that his Union is something of  
vastly more importance than a ladder to  
be kicked over after being used.

As to the second, the German Unionist,  
from one time holding the party as the  
all essential and the lasting formation,  
must now have inklings, however unfor-  
mulated, that, however important and  
necessary the party is, ITS usefulness is  
transitory, ITSELF is the formation  
that final victory discards.

As to the third, the militant Social  
Democrat who is not a wage earner,  
from once having looked upon the Union  
as merely a temporary makeshift, is  
bound to appreciate the Union ever  
more, and ever more perceive vaster re-  
volutionary areas as embraced within its

scope.  
As to the fourth, whether the militant  
Social Democrat who is not a wage ear-  
ner at all realizes, to-day, the fact or not,  
the day is bound to come when, from  
having looked upon the Union as a transi-  
ent and upon the political party as the  
permanent formation in the Revolution-  
ary Movement, he will reverse the order,  
recognizing the transitoriness of the po-  
litical, the permanence of the economic  
organization.

Of course, the third and fourth modifi-  
cations of opinion are of slower process.  
With them, to the habit of thought, a  
pardonable personal pride, or "esprit de  
corps," is added, that tends to retard the  
abandonment of a false position. Never-  
theless, that a modification of thought is  
in process, even in these quarters, there  
can be no doubt. Already on a previous  
occasion the Daily People pointed to the  
encouraging circumstance that Kautsky,  
who, seventeen years ago, at the Zurich  
International Congress, rejected the gen-  
eral strike idea with the neatly contrived  
sentence: "When the general strike is  
needed it is not practicable; when it  
will be practicable it will not be needed,"  
now, in the "Neue Zeit" of last August  
27, referred enthusiastically to the "glori-  
ous general strike" of the Swedish  
Unions, and in the last September 3rd  
issue of the same publication recognizes  
that the parliamentarians are condemned  
to increasing failure and prospectlessness  
if not backed by a strong and militant  
economic movement.

Of course, while these modifications of  
thought are in progress there will be the  
conflicts that ever accompany readjust-  
ment. Such is the nature of the polemic  
now going on between Kautsky and the  
"Correspondenzblatt." For the reasons  
above stated both Kautsky is wronged  
by his Unionist opponents, when they  
accuse him of meaning harm to the  
Unionism, and they are wronged by him  
by the severity of his answers. Neither  
quite realizes that the shifting of the  
ground under him is causing himself to  
shift. In the fact that this shifting of  
scenes is taking place in the German  
Movement lies the interest, internation-  
ally, in the heated polemics that Gomp-  
ers's visit to Germany involuntarily  
provoked between Unionism and a lead-  
ing figure in the Socialist political move-  
ment of the Empire.

### SPOKANE "REVOLUTION" ALL OFF

Leaders Can't Inspire Followers Any  
Longer and Get Money—Surrender  
to Police

Spokane, March 4.—The "free speech  
crusade" of the so-called I. W. W.  
has collapsed ingloriously, and now the  
"revolution" is indefinitely postponed.  
The revolutionists have surrendered.  
There is to be no more "free speech  
fight" on the streets of Spokane. The  
committee of the I-I-I's sought out the  
police and promised to abide by the  
street speaking ordinance. The city  
will now again allow these folks to  
hold hall meetings and to conduct  
their paper here, under the injunction  
that they be good. The promise to  
behave has been given.

The question naturally arises: How  
does this backdown come about, see-  
ing that only recently "Nappy" St.  
John was calling for a squadron of  
500 to hurl themselves upon the "seat  
of war"? The answer is, the squad-  
ron failed to materialize. No squad-  
ron, no "attack"; no attack, no more  
meetings; no "issues" to indignant  
about, and no pretext to gather  
moneys. It takes funds to pay salar-  
ied officers \$20 and \$25 per week; there  
are said to be two men who are draw-  
ing the first named sum, and one re-  
ceiving the latter. So the leaders,  
their jig being up, see nothing to it  
but cave in.

### EVEN IN LITTLE THINGS.

A Straw Which Shows Which Way  
Living Standard is Blowing.

"The cost of high living has sure  
hit our part of town," said a work-  
ingman who lives in Harlem. "Yes-  
terday I went into a barber shop a  
little off the beaten path, and saw  
this sign on a mirror:

.....  
• Half a haircut.  
• .....  
• Ten Cents.  
• .....

"What's half a haircut," I asked the  
barber. 'Well,' he replied, 'from a  
week to ten days after a man has his  
hair cut he begins to look scrubby  
about the temples and at the back of  
the neck. The rest of his head needs  
no attention. I put in five minutes  
on his neck and temples, make him  
look as if he'd had a whole haircut,  
and it pays both of us.'"

When you have read this paper, pass  
it on to a friend.



UNCLE SAM AND  
BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—The world  
seems to be going crazy!

UNCLE SAM—What about?

B. J.—You can't open a paper with-  
out your eye alights on the word "So-  
cialism." It is "Socialism" here, "So-  
cialism" there, "Socialism" everywhere.

U. S.—I should take that for a sign  
of increasing sanity.

B. J.—"Sanity!" There is something  
about you Socialists, I mean good fel-  
lows like you, that puzzles me.

U. S.—I may be able to unpuzzle you.

What is it?

B. J.—You are so kind-hearted, yet  
so cruel. You mean to do the best for  
people, and you go about deliberately  
to do the worst for them; you mean  
them to be happy, and you seek to in-  
sure their happiness.

U. S. (looks amused).—In what way?

B. J.—You think I am fooling. I am  
not. You want the workmen to en-  
joy the beauties of the Socialist Re-  
public. Now, I admit that the Social-  
ist Republic must be the most enjoy-  
able abode for man possible.

U. S.—If that is so, in what way are  
we Socialists encompassing the unhap-  
piness of the people?

B. J.—I was just about to explain  
that. Now, it so happens that with all  
their troubles and miseries, the work-  
ing class ARE contented. Their life is  
not a happy one, I admit that, too.  
Nevertheless, in order to reach that  
point where they will be enjoying the  
happiness of the Socialist Republic, it  
is, first of all, necessary to render them  
discontented with their present lot.  
Without you do that you couldn't get  
them to move.

U. S.—Granted!

B. J.—So that in order to reach the  
expected happiness of the Socialist Re-  
public, you must begin by robbing them  
of their present happiness.

U. S.—"Present happiness"?

B. J.—Yes; that happiness that al-  
ways attends content. And then, sup-  
pose you Socialists do succeed in es-  
tablishing the Socialist Republic, and  
along with it, all the joys that you ex-  
pect. Will the game be worth the candle  
to those poor workmen?

U. S.—I myself assuredly think it  
would.



# CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## REJOICE "VOLKSZEITUNG."

To the Daily and Weekly People.—Rejoice, New Yorker Volkszeitung! Rejoice! The "little professor" has lost his financial backing. Thomas C. Platt is dead. Make merry! have a "few of the good old Ehretts!" Rejoice! Rejoice! J. N. McPhee.  
New York, March 8.

## COLORED COMRADES COMING FORWARD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have this pleasure as president of the "Marxian Literary Club," an organization recently started here by us, a party of six colored men, and through the influence of Mr. Harry Cody of "Marxian Socialism," from whom we acknowledge receipt of thirty-nine books and newspapers.

You will doubtless observe that our membership roll is small, but, with the energy which we have determined to work, we have every assurance of a large body in a short while.

Enclosed find Post Office Money Order for \$4.95 for which amount forward us goods as per accompanying order and oblige by addressing same in the manner described below.

Robert Forbes, Pres.  
Cristobal, Canal Zone, February 22.

## "EATING MONEY."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It will be no fault of the so-called T. W. W. of Spokane if the honorable name of Labor is not cast into thorough disrepute. The constant slum antics which crop out are nauseating. The latest instance has just been recorded in the trial for "free speech" at that city. At the trial of Filling and the Flynn-Jones woman for conspiracy the defense called sixty witnesses. County Attorney Pugh, conducting the prosecution, brought out the fact that this large number of witnesses was called for the purpose of getting "eating money"; that is, they were going to feed at the expense of the county. On Pugh's showing Judge Keenan ordered more than fifty of these would-be witnesses dismissed. H. N.  
Spokane, Wash., February 25.

## FORGING AHEAD IN PHILA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The members of Section Philadelphia are nearly all becoming active again. The literature received from New York for free distribution is being used with discretion.

Our meeting on March 6, in Morning Star Hall, Ninth and Callowhill streets was addressed by Louis C. Fraña. His subject, "The Economic Basis of Religion," was well received by the audience, and all the questions asked him were answered satisfactorily.

The so-called Socialist party here is in a bad way. They are crawling away from our challenge; also many of the S. L. P.ers are kicking themselves because of that recent resolution adopted by their local, the resolution calling upon City Councils to "make the traction system the property of the whole people." Angels of mercy! The resolution was presented by a Mr. Joseph E. Cohen, a would-be intellectual, a writer of a peculiar book on Socialism, a budding genius who hangs out the sign MODESTY, but manages to have a copy of each of his peculiar articles sent to each of the privately-owned S. P. papers just like the more experienced S. P. politicians are in the habit of doing.

S. L. P. men are not allowed in the S. P. headquarters any more. Two members of the S. L. P. were pushed out of the S. P. headquarters last Thursday night.

Tom Heenan, the janitor for the S. P., a vulgarian, who gets \$4 per week and the privilege of sleeping in the reading room for his services, threatened last Sunday to slug Comrade Shapiro who recently resigned from the S. P. and is with the S. L. P. The scurvy cowards! They dare not meet us in a debate. But the S. L. P. will, when the open air campaign begins, expose their fraud and blackguardism. EJayh.

Philadelphia, March 7.

## VIOLATING A GUARANTEE OF ORDER IN FREEDOM

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

The authorities of New Castle, Pa., last night arrested the four editors of "The Free Press," a Socialist Party publication, and of "Solidarity," a paper lately started by the Trautmann-St. John so-called I. W. W., both of which papers were published in that city, and several of the publishers of one paper being also publishers of the other. The men are charged with violating the State law which demands that newspapers publish the names of officials in all issues. The penalty for disregarding this law is \$100 for the first offense and \$200 for each subsequent offense.

Sharon, Pa., March 2.

## CHICAGO S. P. PICKING I-AM-A-BUM POCKETS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—What is the matter with the Socialist party? Here is one of the many symptoms. The Young People's Socialist League of this city announced as their subject for the evening of March 6, "Is the I. W. W. Revolutionary?" This meant the Trautmann-St. John element. This had the effect of causing quite a number of the I. I. Ls to attend. The meeting being called to order, the chairman ordered the collection to be taken up first, instead of during the meeting, as is usually done. He then further announced, after the collection had been taken up, that owing to the speaker of the evening being indisposed the subject would not be discussed.

Mr. Barney Berlyn of revolutionary cigar fame was then introduced and spoke on a subject of his own choice. This caused a general stampede of the I. I. Ls, who, not standing on the order of their departure, voiced their displeasure in terms most emphatic. I, too, followed, though in a more circumspect manner. Arriving outside, my suspicions of there being something queer about this were strengthened in remarks I heard dropped by members of the Y. P. S. L.

Now, we may or may not agree with the I. I. Ls, but such a paltry piece of work, perpetrated not only on those men but on other individuals by people calling themselves Socialists I consider to be deserving of every condemnation by fair thinking men and women. In fairness to everybody I consider it my duty to show up the petty, contemptible tricks resorted to by supposedly respectable people to get a few nickles out of the pockets of hard working people.

Alex Ramsay.  
Chicago, Ill., March 8.

## S. P. RESOLUTING SOME.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Well, here's the Philadelphia Socialist party resolving some. Of course, having got the habit "to get on the people's side" or everything which came down the pike, and childlike expecting the people in return to get on the S. P. side, they couldn't resist essaying another turn as the trolley-men's strike came along. And here is how they slambanged:

"Whereas, The ownership and operation of Philadelphia's traction system by a private corporation, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, has resulted in the merciless exploitation of its men, poor service for the public and general dissatisfaction, culminating in a reign of legalized anarchy on the part of the city officials in league with the company, in an effort to beat down public protest; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we call upon the Councils to dissolve the contract between the city and the company, and proceed to take the streets out of the control of the company; and be it further

"Resolved, That we call upon Councils to make the traction system the property of the whole people, its affairs to be administered by a board elected by the employees, thereby insuring satisfactory service to the people and proper treatment to the employees."

These resolutions they passed last Sunday. Calling upon the Traction-owned Councils is enough to make a mummy laugh, and yet these people would have themselves taken seriously. More reason why the S. P. has become a hissing and a by-word.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 2.

## CARVER CARVES UP MARX.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Woe is me! and why? After feeling secure of my position as a Marxian Socialist, imagine my pitiable(?) state

now.

It was my ill(?) luck to go to hear "professor" Carver the eminent political economist" of Harvard University, lecture on Socialism on Sunday, March 6th. And as a result the Marxian theory is "no longer" practical. "And you can not do anything with an outgrown theory." Oh! poor me,—who found in Marx that the labor socially necessary, crystallized in a commodity gave it its value, and accepted that definition as final—here I am a wreck, in the domain of economics, for has not the "eminent" professor said "It is desirability and scarcity which make value." And not being satisfied with my then humiliated condition his "eminence" further outraged my more than wounded feelings by clearly proving, "An article may have time, skill, ability and genius used up in its production, and still have no value." Oh! to have one's "pet theories" thus shattered!

And still his "eminence" was not satisfied, for no sooner had I partly gained my composure with the thought that probably his "nibs" is "kidding" than his "broadsides" swept me fore and aft as follows: "Labor is necessary to make value in some cases," but, "usually Labor is put in a thing because they (the Capitalists) see it is going to have value."

In my then agitated state I wanted to cry out, "Oh! your 'eminence,' save me further humiliation!" but manfully bracing my hands in my trouser's pockets I said to myself, "Probably the worst is over."

But again I was to be subjected to some more of his death-dealing(?) avalanches, for in his masterly style did he not refute the Marxian theory of the cause of panics? "Overproduction"—why, the idea! Not overproduction at all but "underproduction in other articles of exchange."

Being now thoroughly in the "down and out" class, it was like delivering blows on a dead carcass, and yet his eminence, the professor, was not satisfied. For in terms just as clear as before he showed that the difficulty could be overcome by "limiting the supply of the unskilled." "Make bricklayers out of the hodcarriers," etc., and "if there are ten jobs, 100 men should not apply for them." Then his "eminence" was so used up after imparting the aforesaid chunks of wisdom that he rested, and in the meantime I collected enough of my former boldness to ask him "Whether with the improved methods of production, modern machinery, the division and subdivision of labor and elimination of skill, production was not tending to a state where women and children would carry on production in spite of his 'skilled theory'?"

"Well, that is true in a sense, but, they should try not to have so many children; that would remedy it."

Do you wonder I am "flabbergasted"? Truly his eminence is a wonderful professor.

Dear professor, I am yours(?) without an effort.

Thomas J. Maher:  
Cambridge, Mass., March 7.

## A CAPITALIZED COW.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Looking over some old papers the other day, I ran across one dated 1910, containing an article which might interest your readers as a sample of the sort of literature indulged in in that year in certain quarters.

It was headed "An On-the-Bumious Situation and a Swearious Word," and seemed to be written by a "Wordy Wordy Persiflage" or somebody like that, whose Cow was very ill. Why he should capitalize Cow I do not know; perhaps it was because he loved it so very dearly.

"The present milk-tankular condition of the Cow is so grave," he began, "so very, very grave, that it is with tears in my eyes and hunger in my mouth that I announce to you, fellow Cow-herds, that our Cow is about to die. Yes, your Cow, my Cow, we-un's Cow, our noble, valiant, gazelle-like Cow, is about to kick the bucket! For nearly two years our Cow has supported us. Some of us she has supported well; others not so well. Some of us she has even thrashed with her tail, or kicked in tender places with her heels, when we attempted to milk her. But on the whole she has fed us bravely. From out her bountiful teats has poured the fluid of life for dozens of us, who otherwise would perforce ourselves mingling with the ignorant and corrupt-to-the-marrow element in the labor market. We would have had to sweat under the capitalist task-master's lash. He would have made us work, brothers! Yes, actually work. Us!

"But under the munificent shadow of our dear Cow," continued Persiflage, "and with our lips tightly agglued to her sweet dugs, what bliss was ours! To recline in easy postures about her, and watch the golden time fit by while drop by drop the golden nectar trickled down our eager throats, ah, even for a

## BOOK NOTES.

During Lent and at Eastertide much talk about the Carpenter of Nazareth is to be heard; but if one would really get a graphic and historic sketch of the Carpenter let him read Eugene Sue's fine portrayal of him in the story "The Silver Cross."

Winwood Reade's book, "The Martyrdom of Man," is not, as might be supposed from the title, a chronicle of individual martyrdoms. The book gives a birds-eye view of ancient history. It is crammed with information. The Socialist will readily winnow what little chaff it contains.

The Paris Commune by Marx is a concise account of a great historic event in the well-known style of the author. Lissagaray, who was a soldier of the Commune, writes as a participant in the great event. The one book supplements the other.

One of our comrades, who reads, and digests what he reads, makes the trite observation that no man can really understand history who has not mastered Morgan's "Ancient Society."

"Woman Under Socialism," by Bebel, is the best and most exhaustive work on what is generally termed the Woman Question.

Here is a list of cloth-bound books, some of which you have been promising yourself that you would buy. Maybe it is convenient for you to get one or two of them now. If so it would be a most opportune time for us to receive your order.

Woman, Bebel .....	\$1.00
Paris Commune, Marx .....	.50
History of the Commune, Lissagaray .....	.50
Wage, Labor and Capital, Marx .....	.50
Utopia to Science, Engels .....	.50
Ancient Society, Morgan .....	1.50
Evolution of Man, Haeckel .....	1.20
Martyrdom of Man, Reade .....	1.00
Age of Reason, Paine .....	.50
The Silver Cross .....	.50
Man in the Past, Present and Future, Eughner .....	1.00

A dollar invested in good books pays dividends in mental improvement.

New York Labor News Co.,  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

r-r-revolutionist that were paradise enow!

"Ichabod! Ichabod! It could not last. We must acknowledge it, brother Cow-herds, we milked our Cow too hard—and too often. Not wisely, but too well, we milked. When she was proud and full of meat, we milked her. And when she was poor and sorely failing from over-milking we milked her again. Instead of feeding her, we made her feed us. Instead of sustaining her in her hour of weakness, we but clustered all the thicker about her udder, and shamefully fought for the cherished drops. We drained our kind fountain. We sucked dry our Alma Milk-bottle."

So our friend Wordy Wordy went on for a whole column in length and two columns in width, ending up with this frantic appeal:

"Bring your milk, brothers! Bring your milk, sisters! Six hundred quarts of it. Pour it all down the throat of our beloved Cow! If by 6:42 p. m. on a certain day our Cow be not crammed full, she will die. If her tender skin is not dilated like a toy-balloon with the milk you have poured in, she will dry up and blow away, and then what will become of US!?"

Long and diligently I searched for other papers of that same year to find out whether the Cow really did die or not. But it is so long ago I have lost them all. I wonder how it ended?

A. G. C.  
Brooklyn, July 3, 1917.

## THE FOUNDATION OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

BY  
WENDELL PHILLIPS  
16 Pages  
PRICE FIVE CENTS

In lots of 100 or more at \$3.50 per 100. Orders for less than 100 five cents straight.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

## PHILA. S. P. CRAWLING

The following are the letters sent by Section Philadelphia of the Socialist Labor Party to Local Philadelphia of the so-called Socialist party, and which are still unanswered by the so-called Socialist party.

September 9th, 1909.

Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party:—

A member of your organization, Simon Knebel, suggested to the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, at Eighth and Parrish streets, Philadelphia, that a debate on the position of the S. P. and S. L. P. be arranged.

The S. L. P. is ready always to debate and particularly with the S. P., on the question, "Which Party should the working class support—the S. P. or the S. L. P.?" But we insist that the representatives must be endorsed by their party.

Respectfully,  
A. Mullen, Secretary.

Before sending the following letter Section Philadelphia of the S. L. P. waited more than a month for a reply to the first.

November 15th, 1909.

Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party:—

A letter dated September 9th, '09, was sent to you by A. Mullen for Section Philadelphia of the Socialist Labor Party offering to discuss in public the merits of the two parties, the S. P. and S. L. P. We have received no reply from you up to date.

Considering that the above mentioned letter was sent after your official representative had suggested the debate to the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, your lack of courtesy in not answering our letter is inexcusable.

I am instructed by the Agitation Committee of Section Philadelphia of the Socialist Labor Party to offer you the following proposition for debate, "Resolved, That the Socialist party is not a party of Socialism." I am also instructed to inform you that if we receive no reply to this letter, we will take the necessary steps to acquaint your membership and the working class with the fact that you who "challenge all comers to debate" have not accepted our offer.

Robert McLure, Sec.

Section Philadelphia of the Socialist Labor Party waited three months before sending the next challenge as follows, which is still unanswered.

February 18th, 1910.

To Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party:—

We, the Socialist Labor Party, again ask your calm consideration of a proposal to debate. We understand from some of your men that your failures to reply to, and comply with, some previous requests of this nature were partly due to the lack of "dignity" in our communications; that our style was at fault. In view of the fact that bad style is not a very serious fault in a revolutionary party, and that a small majority of your membership voted to ignore the previous communications; in view of the fact that many of your members have been so bold as to question the correctness of your position, and that you are calling special meetings for the discussion of tactics, we again come before you with an honorable proposition.

"What is the matter with the Socialist party?" is a subject that will interest all of the working class; the subject should be discussed in the open, before a public meeting that is well advertised. We were glad to see a large number of strangers whom we had never seen before last Sunday, attend our meeting at Ninth and Callowhill streets, while this same subject was being discussed.

The Socialist Movement of America is divided, not because of the peculiarities of "intellectuals" or "proletarians"; it is divided on principles, not even style has anything to do with the division.

We ask that you carefully consider the proposal we are about to make, and that you remember that it is not the S. P. or the S. L. P. that is at stake; it is the common cause of labor. We are prepared to prove that your party is false; that the S. P. does not adhere to the principles of Socialism.

Shall the American working class be united on principles and tactics against the common enemy, the capitalist class? That is the one great question. What have you wage workers to lose by a debate on it?

We, the S. L. P., challenge the S. P. to debate any of the following propositions:

1. "Which Party should the working class support, the S. P. or the S. L. P.?"  
2. "Are the principles and tactics of the S. L. P. in accord with scientific Socialism?"

To ignore a communication of this

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

C. J., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The best of armies, if allowed to contract the habit of pillage, becomes unnerved. The Socialist party is a body of pillagers.

H. L., PATERSON, N. J.—A general strike throughout the country would, indeed, knock the A. F. of L. higher than Gilderoy's kite. For that very reason such a strike is just now out of question. The A. F. of L. has hamstrung the Labor Movement. This must first be undone by intrepid agitation, education and organization.

E. K., PHILA., PA.—Socialism has nothing to do with evolution in nature; true; no more than Socialism has to do with grammar. Yet the Socialist who ignores grammar would speak so incoherent a language that he could not be understood.—Next question next week.

J. E. K., CANTON, O.—The 1908 National Convention of the S. L. P. disconnected the Party from direct affiliation with any economic organization. The Party now stands pledged to support only class-conscious bodies. The I. W. W. of which H. Richter is the Gen. Secy.—Treasurer is such a body.—Next question next week.

Q. T., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—It is not merely that the S. P. crew are ignorant. They are vicious in their ignorance. And their leaders promote the ignorant viciousness and vicious ignorance by acquiescence, often by direct instigation.

T. B., CHICAGO, ILL.—The wages of transportation ever are included in the price or value of the finished product at the factory. Such wages of transportation are part of the value or price of the raw material. "Product of manufacture" means "product of manufacture," not "product of distribution."

B. D. J., DOVER, N. H.—"Areopagitics" is the title given by Milton to his work in behalf of a free press. With characteristic false reasoning the profiteers by a privately-owned press in the S. P. quoted the Areopagitics against the S. L. P. principle of party-ownership.

J. R., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Call at this office or the Labor News for information and direction.

E. W., NEW YORK.—There were—let us see. There were one—two—three. Yes, there were three libel suits brought against The People in the course of its nineteen years' existence. Two of these were thrown out of court. Only one stuck, and the Party had to bleed therefor. That one was brought on by the wrongheaded denseness of the, at the time, "Acting Editor," Mr. Justus Ebert—a gentleman who finally relieved the Party of his incubus, and has since herded with the very element from which that successful libel suit proceeded.

E. F. E., PITTSBURG, PA.—The deification of the individual destroys the collectivity. There can be no good forest without good trees. But if the development of the tree is made THE object then the forest becomes impossible. Every tree in a forest takes something from all the others. To make any individual tree THE thing means the death of forestry. So with society and the individual. There is no society possible without healthy individuals; yet society would cease to exist if the individual were deified. There is nothing in Anarchy, whichever way it is looked at.

T. D. T., FALL RIVER, MASS.—The way to do is to get the Daily People. In that way a member is in daily touch with headquarters and with the rest of the members.

B. J. C., ST. LOUIS, MO.—The canonical term for a nun is "Bride of Christ."

T. B., ST. LOUIS, MO.—In bourgeois society property dominates man. The domination is a fruit of law. The ruling

kind is not so much an exhibition of bad manners as it is an insult to the working class.

We remember the time when the S. P. was glad to debate with capitalist professors and politicians. We would be quite sorry to see you back down at this late day.

G. G. Anton, Secy.

Section Philadelphia will see that the so-called Socialist party and the cowardly would-be sluggers and freaks that keep the rotten wreck afloat, will get the advertising that such an outfit ought to get.

law at any time is an enactment of a previous day. Hence in bourgeois society "the past dominates the present." In the Co-operative Commonwealth man rules property; property being for men's use and not for sale or class rule. Thus in the Socialist Republic the present would dominate the past, because the property available on any day must be the product of a previous day.

P. H. K., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—Coming down to hard pan, the issue between Socialism and Anarchy is not an economic, it is an anatomic issue. Socialism maintains that man's anatomy imperatively demands that his physical needs be attended to first; without that his mental and spiritual requirements wilt. In order to have the physical needs attended to there must be co-operation on a large scale; co-operation on a large scale implies organization; organization implies a surrender to society of some of the individual attributes that the savage enjoys. Anarchy imagines the full attributes of the individual are enjoyable without any such surrender. It is a question of anatomy. The Anarchists' anatomy is "anarchistic."—See also above answer to E. F. E., Pittsburgh.

E. J. H., PHILA., PA.—Why the S. L. P. does not state its position on Unionism in its platform? For the reason that that would be a tactical detail, legitimate in a "manifesto," illegitimate in a "platform." The S. L. P. position on Unionism is attached to its constitution by Resolution.—Next question next week.

H. S. C., BISBEE, ARIZ.—The only thing that can justify a worker to join a "pure and simple" Union in his locality is the inability to get a job unless he bends his neck to the "pure and simple" yoke.—Next question next week.

"JUNUS," TORONTO, CANADA.—A member has the parliamentary right to have his vote recorded and his reasons therefor—provided he does not abuse the right with long reasons, and on trivial matters.

J. P. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The rule in sending clippings from papers is that the date of issue as well as the name be given.—All others take notice.

"INQUIRER," PROVIDENCE, R. I.—No doubt about that. The prelates who sentenced Joan of Arc to be burned alive "were handicapped by the barbarism of their times." Too true—hence prelate is not a voice of the Deity, but a voice of the prevalent state of civilization. The Deity never could be "handicapped."

J. C., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.; I. N., NEW YORK; "VIGILANT," PHILA., PA.; A. S. D., DES MOINES, IA.; G. H., MANCHESTER, N. H.; R. W. I., ST. LOUIS, MO.; H. F. F., SO. MANCHESTER, CONN.; R. K., PATERSON, N. J.; J. S., REXBURV, MASS.—Matter received.

## Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all. The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
28 City Hall Place, New York.

"The People" is the paper that you want, Straight and Truthful.



## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,  
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

**CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtney,**  
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-  
nue, London, Ont.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the**  
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall  
Place, N. Y. City.

**NOTICE**—For technical reasons no  
Party announcements can go in that  
are not in this office by Tuesday,  
6 p. m.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

When the five weeks for ten cent  
Weekly People coupons still out are  
disposed of no more will be issued.  
Five weeks' subscriptions are unprofit-  
able all around. We are out on them,  
and the term of five weeks is not a  
long enough trial to fasten a man as a  
steady reader. The experience made  
indicates that three months is the  
shortest period for which it is desir-  
able to accept subscriptions. We shall  
continue to honor any outstanding five  
weeks coupons but would prefer that  
subs be taken for not less than the  
three months' period.

Weekly People.

## MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The Minnesota S. E. C. met March  
5, at 1828 University avenue, St. Paul.  
Cikanek, chairman. Present: Riel, Ol-  
son, Jensen, Henlon, Carstensen, Her-  
bert Johnson. State Secretary.

Minutes of last meeting read and  
approved.

Correspondence: From Herman  
Richter, Secretary I. W. W., filed. E.  
Becky, Menkato, Minn., remittance for  
dues: Section Minneapolis, semi-an-  
nual report ending December 31, 1909,  
filed: H. W. Brandberg, Denver, Colo-  
rado, filed: Charles Rogers, Uncon,  
Oklahoma, filed: August Gillhaus,  
filed: W. H. Carroll, Depew, N. Y.,  
referred to new business.

Bills amounting to \$1.25 ordered  
paid.

State Secretary instructed to cor-  
respond with W. H. Carroll regarding  
securing his services for agitation and  
organization work in Minnesota.

Receipts, fifty-four cents; expenses,  
\$1.25; balance on hand, \$14.64.

Meeting adjourned.

William E. McCue,  
Recording Secretary.

## WASHINGTON S. E. C.

Meeting held on March 4. Present:  
Redington, Riddian, Breardiff, Sul-  
livan, Herron, Carlson, Stevens. Redding-  
ton in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted  
as read.

Correspondence:—From National Secretary  
informing State Committee that the  
N. E. C. is willing to allow Wash-  
ington State Committee to have services of  
Gillhaus this spring; also stating that  
Sub-Committee refused to interfere with  
the Spokane matter. From Chas. Pier-  
son stating that he would be glad to  
come to Washington; asked for particu-  
lars. Decided to leave matter of secur-  
ing Gillhaus to State Secretary. Bill  
to Abbe Breardiff for sub. cards was al-  
lowed.

Decided to dispense with meeting on  
third Friday night of next two months.

Financial Report: Balance, February  
1st, \$72.49; expenses, \$3.50; on hand,  
\$68.99.

Adjourned to meet April 1st.

R. W. Stevens, Rec. Secretary.

## IND. STATE EX. COM. MEETING.

Meeting of March 6 opened with three  
members present, two being absent.  
Comrade John Burkhardt was chosen  
for the chair. Minutes of previous  
meeting were approved as read. Sec-  
retary-Treasurer reported a balance of  
\$11.47 on hand in the treasury. Sec-  
retary was instructed to get a list of the  
officers for which nominations are to  
be made for the coming State election.  
He was also instructed to issue cam-  
paign fund lists and to get in touch  
with all members in the State in refer-  
ence to campaign matters. Treasury was  
drawn on for \$1.60 for advertising a  
meeting. Meeting then adjourned.

Frank P. Janke,  
Sec. Treas.

## SECTION DENVER LECTURES.

A series of lectures on the Labor  
Movement are given under the aus-  
pices of Section Denver, Socialist La-  
bor Party, at 926 Fifteenth street,  
Charles Building. Lectures in the  
afternoon at 2:30 sharp.

MARCH 26—The Industrial Workers  
of the World.

MARCH 27—The Two Socialist  
Parties.

APRIL 2—Business Meeting. All  
welcome.

APRIL 16—The Delusions of Re-  
form.

APRIL 17—The Development of  
American Politics.

APRIL 24—Trades Union in Action.  
Free admission. Everybody invited.

## ST. PAUL, MINN.

The citizens of St. Paul have the  
opportunity this spring of voicing at  
the polls their approval or disap-  
approval of existing conditions. The  
purpose of this election is to elect our  
city guardians.

The Republican and Democratic  
parties have placed at the head of  
their tickets old time politicians, who  
have reputations of being able to herd  
together the voters. The recommen-  
dation they offer is that of being  
"business" men, thereby having the  
ability to operate the city government  
cheaply and in a clean manner.

The Public Ownership Party (S. P.)  
has for its candidate for mayor a  
Frederick Miller, who says he has as  
good business ability as his two op-  
ponents. Perhaps it is true. He is  
secretary for the Milton Dairy Com-  
pany, and is known to be an in-  
fluential stockholder in the firm. This  
gives his candidacy a tinge of bour-  
geois respectability, which his party  
needs in order to get the votes.

That the intelligent voter may have  
a chance to vote for the Socialist  
Commonwealth, Section St. Paul, So-  
cialist Labor Party, has decided to  
participate in the municipal election.  
It has chosen a wage slave as the  
standard bearer, William E. McCue.

The party has not in the past re-  
ceived a sufficient number of votes to  
appear at the primary election, so it  
must file a petition. The petition  
must be signed by five hundred or  
more voters. On first appearance the  
collecting of five hundred signatures  
does not seem to be an arduous task  
for a city of this size, but such is not  
the case, for it is one of the most  
difficult pieces of work we are com-  
pelled to encounter. The state laws  
read that any one voting at primary  
election cannot sign a petition for a  
nomination. The capitalist newspa-  
pers manage to stir up enough excite-  
ment to lure over seventy-five per-  
cent of the voters to attend their pri-  
mary elections which leaves us hard-  
ly ten thousand voters from whom we  
can secure signatures.

As there has been renewed activ-  
ity here, which warrants a vigorous  
effort to endeavor to appear upon the  
ballot, the notaries public have been  
instructed to get the required amount  
of names at all costs.

The readers of the Daily and Week-  
ly People in St. Paul can do the Party  
a great service by urging their friends  
to stay away from the primaries, se-  
cure their names and address and  
send same to the undersigned. If you  
have friends that would sign our peti-  
tion let be know.

Herbert Johnson.

457 Como Ave.

St. Paul, Minn.

## PHILA. LECTURE.

Propaganda meetings under the aus-  
pices of the Socialist Labor Party in  
Philadelphia are held at Morning Star  
Hall N. E. corner of Ninth and Callow-  
hill streets every Sunday. On Sunday  
afternoon, March 20, at 2:30 o'clock,  
G. G. Anton will lecture on "The One  
Lesson to Be Learned from the Strike  
by the Working Class." Everybody  
welcome. Free discussion.

ST. LOUIS COMMUNE COMMEMO-  
RATION.

Section St. Louis, S. L. P. will hold  
a Commune Celebration on SATUR-  
DAY, March 19, at the headquarters  
of the S. L. P., 1717 So. Broadway.  
Speeches in German and English are  
on the program; also recitations and  
singing. All readers should attend  
and enjoy a good time. Admission  
ten cents. The Committee.

## ATTENTION, BUFFALO!

Labor Lyceum lectures are held  
every Sunday afternoon at three  
o'clock, in Florence Parlors, 527 Main  
street, near Genesee street. General  
discussion follows each lecture. Every  
man and woman is invited to attend.  
Admission free.

March 26—William H. Carroll, on  
"The Paris Commune and the Lessons  
It Teaches."

March 27—Dr. Thos. H. McKee on  
"Relation of Workingmen to Medical  
Men."

April 3—Boris Reinstein on "Official  
Actions of Socialist Labor Party and  
Socialist Party, showing their Atti-  
tude towards the Principles of In-  
ternational Socialism."

April 10—Attorney Francis F. Baker  
on "The Tariff and its relation to the  
high cost of living."

April 17—William H. Carroll on  
"Industrial Unionism vs. Craft Union-  
ism."

April 24—Attorney Lewis Stockton  
on "The Charter Proposed by the Peo-  
ple."

May 1—Joint lecture by Leander A.  
Armstrong on "American Labor Day"  
and Boris Reinstein on "International  
May Day."

## PROPAGANDA GROWS

Join the Daily People Tenth Anni-  
versary Club for a Lusty Effort to  
Reach the Workers.

Readers who allow their subscrip-  
tions to expire before renewing put us  
to considerable trouble in readjusting  
mailing list and sending back num-  
bers. We request all of our friends  
to keep an eye on the address label  
which appears on their papers, and to  
renew a week or more before expira-  
tion of their subscriptions. We do  
not have a surplus of help here, and  
you can aid us greatly by attending  
to this little matter.

As before announced, we shall honor  
all the outstanding five weeks coupons  
for Weekly People, but do not wish our  
friends to solicit five weeks subs—they  
are unprofitable to us, and do not make  
subscribers. We repeat this notice  
for the reason that we continue to re-  
ceive five weeks subs which some are  
soliciting aside from the coupon plan.  
We do not desire subs for less than  
the three months period.

Another matter: Members of the  
Daily People Tenth Anniversary Club,  
in order to have their work credited  
MUST note on their subs "Tenth An-  
niversary Club." This, of course, it is  
not necessary to do on the special  
Tenth Anniversary sub blanks.

The enrollments to the Tenth Anni-  
versary Club fall short, very far short,  
of the 1,000 members we started out  
to get. If you would do something  
practical for the Movement enlist in  
the Club, and hustle in the work of  
propaganda.

To the extent that we steadily push  
the propaganda will class conscious-  
ness be developed, and nearer will  
draw the time when the workers, in-  
stead of abandoning the plants of  
production as a method of protest, will  
lock out the capitalist, not in protest,  
but as a finality.

We had a pretty good list of send-  
ers of two or more subs last week, but  
we are not satisfied with it yet, and  
you should not be satisfied with it  
either. The way for you to satisfy  
yourselves, and us, is by you joining  
in the work. Subscriptions can be  
secured, these men prove it:

T. M. Hitchings, Fieldbrook, Cal. 2  
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal. 6  
A. Gillhaus, San Jose, Cal. 5  
B. Frankford, Oakland, Cal. 3  
H. Stroever, Oroville, Cal. 3  
L. Glanther, Cole Springs, Cal. 2  
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn. 12  
C. F. Roberts, Hartford, Conn. 2  
M. Stodell, New Haven, Conn. 3  
W. Suessbrich, Rockville, Conn. 2  
O. Nordstrom, Chicago, Ill. 2  
W. Huettmann, Kewanee, Ill. 2  
E. G. Shearing, Buhl, Idaho 2  
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky. 2  
J. Vandoorne, Lawrence, Mass. 2  
T. F. Brennan, Salem, Mass. 2  
W. Rintoul, Westwood, Mass. 2  
J. De Angelo, Baltimore, Md. 2  
J. J. Lebrun, Detroit, Mich. 4  
W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn. 4  
H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn. 2  
J. Scheldier, St. Louis, Mo. 4  
E. Singewald, Orange, N. J. 2  
J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J. 2  
J. Meaney, Motville, N. Y. 2  
D. A. Scannell, Syracuse, N. Y. 5  
J. H. T. Juergens, Canton, O. 7  
F. Brown, Cleveland, O. 7  
S. Arb. Zeitung, Cleveland, O. 2  
W. J. Snyder, Altoona, Pa. 11  
J. W. McAlarney, Altoona, Pa. 3  
H. Spittal, Erie, Pa. 3  
H. Mueller, Pittsburg, Pa. 2  
G. W. Ohls, Pittsburg, Pa. 2  
J. McDermott, Providence, R. I. 3  
G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I. 2  
D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va. 2  
T. Regan, Aberdeen, Wash. 2  
L. Olsson, Tacoma, Wash. 3  
J. H. Morgan, Page, W. Va. 2  
Jim Cody, Panama 2

Prepaid Cards sold: San Francisco,  
\$25.00; Cal. S. E. C., \$17.50; Eureka,  
Cal., \$8.50; Elizabeth, N. J., \$3.00;  
Buffalo, N. Y., \$4.90.

## LABOR NEWS NOTES

Organizer Gillhaus sends an order  
for \$24.45; a Canadian local of the  
S. P., \$8.50; Signarovitz, Brooklyn,  
N. Y., \$23.56; McAlarney, Juniata, Pa.,  
\$6.75; O. W. Nelson, Houston, Tex.,  
\$2.10; Word H. Mills, Columbia, S. C.,  
\$3.00; W. J. Snyder, Altoona, Pa.,  
\$3.00; 33rd and 35th A. D's, New  
York, \$5.60; Canal Zone, \$5.00; Tucson,  
Ariz., \$2.00. These items give an idea  
of how the orders run and the terri-  
tory covered.

"Franz von Sickingen" orders are  
coming in steadily. This book, not  
being exactly in the nature of propa-  
ganda literature, though valuable to  
propagandists, cannot be expected to  
have the circulation of some of our

other works, nevertheless we notice  
that the purchaser of a copy soon  
finds another who wants one. The  
book is a valuable addition to the shelf  
of a reading and thinking man.

The S. L. P. has made known to  
American readers the splendid work  
"Woman," by August Bebel. Never-  
theless, there are any number of our  
readers who are not supplied with a  
copy of this book. We would advise  
them to get it. Every reader of The  
People should be posted on the Wo-  
man question especially now that the  
demand for the franchise for women  
is coming to the fore. The price of the  
book, "Woman Under Socialism," is  
\$1.00.

A work that the S. L. P. really re-  
sued from oblivion is Morgan's "An-  
cient Society." If you haven't a copy  
get one. It is a book to be studied,  
but when once mastered even an  
S. L. P. man will feel his feet on  
firmer ground. The price of the book  
is \$1.50.

Read much; the Mind/ which never  
can be still,  
If not intent on Good, is prone to Ill.  
And where bright thoughts, or  
Reasonings just you find,  
Repose them careful in your inmost  
Mind.

—Benjamin Franklin.

## OPERATING FUND.

Necessity has forced us to bring this  
fund to your attention day by day.  
Funds are urgently needed. You can  
help us with cash in either of two ways:  
by hustling in the subs, which is the way  
we prefer, or by sending contributions  
to this fund. Fail not and let us have  
quick action in some way that will help  
us out.

Wm. Foy, Manhattan, Kans. .... \$1.00  
Branch No. 2, Section So. Hudson,  
N. J. .... 2.00  
Workmen's Circle, Branch 6, Brook-  
lyn, N. Y. .... 1.00  
Workmen's Circle, Branch 68, Wil-  
mington, Del. .... 1.00  
Workmen's Circle, Branch 251,  
Providence, R. I. .... 1.00  
L. D. Bechtel, Los Angeles, Cal. .... 1.00  
W. Yuhneke, Los Angeles, Cal. .... 2.50  
Workmen's Circle, Branch 3,  
Brooklyn, N. Y. .... 5.00  
Workmen's Circle, Branch 29,  
Buffalo, N. Y. .... 1.00  
Henry Piper, Elyria, O. .... 3.00  
Workmen's Circle, Branch 79,  
Cleveland, O. .... 1.00  
Workmen's Circle, Branch  
175, Indianapolis, Ind. .... .50  
Workmen's Circle, Branch  
160, Paterson, N. J. .... 2.00  
Workmen's Circle, Branch 21,  
Newburgh, N. Y. .... 1.00  
Workmen's Circle, Branch  
179, Cincinnati, O. .... 1.00  
A. Ramsay, Chicago, Ill. .... 1.00  
J. Sweeney, Roxbury, Mass. .... 1.00  
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y. .... 1.00  
Workmen's Circle, Branch  
151, Montreal, Can. .... 2.00  
Workmen's Circle, Branch  
207, Atlanta, Ga. .... 1.00  
Workmen's Circle, Branch  
254, Chicago, Ill. .... 2.00  
Workmen's Circle, Branch  
257, Louisville, Ky. .... 1.00  
Workmen's Circle, Branch  
174, St. Joseph, Mo. .... 1.00  
J. Smith, San Francisco, Cal. .... 1.00  
L. Katz, Washington, D. C. .... .50  
Julius Hammer, New York .... 5.00  
S. Thompson, New York .... 2.00  
J. F. Carvey, Roanoke, Va. .... .50  
J. P. Goodman, " " .... .50  
Ed. Smith, " " .... .50  
W. T. Welch, " " .... .50  
J. E. Schmidt, " " .... .50  
Jacob F. Carvey, " " .... 1.00  
Jim Cody, Panama, Panama .... 2.00  
Isaac Smith, Cordova, Alaska .... 3.00  
H. Spittal, Erie, Pa. .... 1.00

Total ..... \$ 52.00  
Previously acknowledged ..... \$6,080.07  
Grand total ..... \$6,132.07

THE  
DEVELOPMENT  
OF  
SOCIALISM  
IN  
GREAT BRITAIN

A Historic Economic Sketch of  
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to the Present Time, Showing  
the Development of Industries,  
and of Capitalist and Labor  
Economic Organizations.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
28 CITY HALL PLACE  
NEW YORK.

## MESSAGE TO PHILADELPHIA

The One Clear and Ringing Note Heard  
Is Sounded by the Socialist Labor  
Party

Donations to the Philadelphia strike  
literature fund keep coming in from  
the city and other places, and yes-  
terday the third shipment of pamph-  
lets and leaflets was made to the  
Philadelphia Section of the Socialist  
Labor Party.

A letter from a Philadelphia comrade  
states that the comrades there recog-  
nize that the best service the S. L. P.  
can render the striking workmen is to  
place sound information within their  
grasp. That is just the purpose of the  
plan adopted by Section New York, to  
furnish our Philadelphia comrades with  
literature to reach the striking thou-  
sands.

A detachment of strikers who came  
to New York yesterday from Phila-  
delphia to raise funds, declared that  
popular sympathy there is with the  
strikers, and that the strike itself is  
the one topic of conversation. From  
all that can be learned it seems as  
though this is the moment to strike,  
with S. L. P. literature, while the iron  
is hot.

The comrades who have thus far  
contributed to the strike literature fund  
are enthusiastic in their support of the  
plan, and from Philadelphia comes  
word that even some of the comrades  
who had become inactive, are jumping  
in and helping in the work of distri-  
buting the literature. Let the outcome  
of the strike be what it may, one thing  
is certain: some of the seed that the  
Socialist Labor Party is planting there  
now will grow and bear fruit.

The following are the amounts re-  
ceived since the last report:

"S. L. P." New York, N. Y. .... 1.00  
Edward J. McCormick, N. Y. .... 1.00  
C. Thompson, N. Y. .... 2.00  
S. Vanderlieth, N. Y. .... 1.00  
H. Mahland, N. Y. .... 1.00  
Geo. H. Wilson, N. Y. .... .50  
Julius Hammer, N. Y. .... 5.00  
A. J. Boland, Cold Spring, N. Y. .... .50  
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y. .... 1.00  
Fred W. Ball, Paterson, N. J. .... 10.00  
L. Katz, Washington, D. C. .... \$ 1.00  
Section Hartford, Conn. .... 5.00  
O. La Roche, Versailles, Conn. .... .50  
Colbert I. Roy .... .50  
J. W. Biddlestone, McKeesport,  
Pa. .... .50  
E. W. Sr., a former Philadelphian  
60-75 ..... 1.00  
F. Brauckman, Pleasantville, N. Y. .... 1.00  
Arbeiter Hilfs Verein of Harlem  
H. Warlett, city ..... 2.10  
Collected by M. Rachlin in Albert  
and Bakers Shoe Factory as  
as follows: .....  
M. Rachlin ..... 25  
Joe Poroshinsky ..... 25  
Ansky ..... 10  
Fridman ..... 10  
L. Perlman ..... 10  
J. Engleman ..... 10  
S. Samuelson ..... 10  
H. Blook ..... 10  
B. Kniffaff ..... 10  
H. Skalovitz ..... 10  
C. Perlstein ..... 15  
M. Weiss ..... 10  
S. Cirlin ..... 10  
Birenboom ..... 10  
R. Ruben ..... 10  
B. Globus ..... 10  
S. Shalipsky ..... 10  
Manedly ..... 10  
J. Malfova ..... 10  
Mrs. Wolff ..... 10  
Mrs. Lynis ..... 10  
Miss R. Cohen ..... 10  
Helen Friedman ..... .05  
Miss M. Papelsky, Brooklyn, N. Y. .... 25  
B. Touroff, New York ..... 5.00  
S. L. P. New York ..... 1.00  
F. Brune, Brooklyn, N. Y. .... 1.00  
D. H. Schonleber, Jersey City, N. J. .... 1.00  
W. Mohl, Erie, Pa. .... 25  
H. Spittal, Erie, Pa. .... 25  
H. Hofte, Chicago, Ill. .... 2.50

Total ..... \$48.95  
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Grand total ..... \$66.93

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The New York Labor News Company  
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sound Socialist literature.

## PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor  
Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the Nation-  
al Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assem-  
bled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and  
the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to  
every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experi-  
ence we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the ma-  
jority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present  
system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of  
THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery  
of government must be controlled by the whole people; but  
again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true  
theory of economics is that the means of production must like-  
wise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in com-  
mon. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the  
pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and  
the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his lib-  
erty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those  
essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory  
of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic  
system—the private ownership of the natural and social oppor-  
tunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist  
Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convul-  
sions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the  
exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces.  
is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory  
idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of  
life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the  
banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of  
the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social  
evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its  
failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive ten-  
dencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the  
other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to  
organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a  
class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to con-  
quer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place  
themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class in-  
terests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human  
emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing  
barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means  
of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of  
the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative  
Commonwealth for the present state of planless production,  
industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which  
every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his  
faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

## SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish  
standing advertisements of Section  
headquarters, or other permanent an-  
nouncements. The charge will be five  
dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P.  
Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist  
Federation, 43 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal. Headquarters and  
public reading room at 317 East Sev-  
enth street. Public educational meet-  
ings Sunday evenings. People readers  
are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O.  
S. L. P. at 1808 Elm street. General  
Committee meets every second and  
fourth Thursday. German, Jewish  
and Hungarian educational meetings  
every Wednesday and Sunday. Open  
every night.

Headquarters of Section Portland,  
Oregon, S. L. P. and Scandinavian  
Labor Federation, 224½ Washington  
street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P.  
meets first and third Sunday of the  
month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416  
East 9th street.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P.  
meets every first Saturday in the  
month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815  
Hamilton street.

Section Hartford, Conn., meets every  
second Wednesday in the month at  
8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer  
street, room 8. Regular meetings sec-  
ond and fourth Tuesdays of each  
month.

New Jersey State Executive Com-  
mittee, S. L. P. John Hossack, Sec-  
retary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City;  
Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102  
Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois—The 14th Ward  
Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets  
every first and third Friday, 8 p. m.,  
at Friedman's Hall, Grand and West-  
ern avenues. Workingmen and women  
invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sul-  
livan Building, 712 First avenue; Room  
207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda  
meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Mac-  
cabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the  
Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed  
to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue,  
St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P.  
holds a business meeting every second

and fourth Sunday in the month at  
10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd  
and Wabash streets.